

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 26 AUG., 1904.

THE WAR.

SINCE we wrote last under this heading a week ago, the fate of the Port Arthur squadron has been cleared up. Not one vessel of this large and powerful squadron, which numbered fifty per cent more iron-clads than Admiral Togo could bring against it, has survived—with the possible exception of a small handful of destroyers—to join the remains of the Baltic squadron, or the expected Baltic fleet. The fast Russian cruisers did indeed manage by their superior speed to outstrip the pursuing Japanese; but their escape was dearly bought and their liberty was short-lived, and none of them has had an opportunity of imitating the Vladivostock squadron in attacking and occasionally sinking a neutral vessel. The sole aim and object of the late Admiral Witgeft as far as can now be known was to escape; and we now know that the Novik was run to earth off the coast of Saghalien and deserted by her crew, the Diana has managed to escape safely into the friendly waters of Saigon, where she is to be dismantled, the Askold which was by no means so badly damaged that she could not keep the sea, had she had any ammunition, has found refuge, with a torpedo-boat-destroyer, in Shanghai; and after we had been kept on the tenter-hooks of anxiety, while an attempt was being made to repeat the procrastinating tactics adopted in the case of the Mandjour, the Czar has wisely ended the controversy by

ordering his ships to be dismantled here. It will be noticed that everyone who discussed the situation knew from the first that this must be the outcome of the arrival of these two refugees in our port; though China would probably be still vacillating, led this way to-day by Mr. Lessar, and that way to-morrow by Mr. Uchida, but for the presence of two important aids to forming a decision: the extremely correct example set by the Germans at Tsingtao, and the arrival in the mouth of the Yangtze of a strong Japanese force determined not to be humbugged. In the face of this last, China was helpless. It is a great relief all round to know that Admirals Togo and Kamimura between them have finally reduced the Pacific division of Russia's navy to impotence. Meanwhile, Russia's commerce-destroying activity is breaking out afresh on the African coast, and causing renewed friction with Great Britain. There will undoubtedly be trouble if the cruiser seen off Cape Francis turns out to be the Smolensk, for she is one of the Volunteer Fleeters that passed the Dardanelles as merchant ships, and our Government was assured that her commission to harry commerce had been withdrawn with that of the Petersburg.

No news whatever has been received during the week of the operations round Liaoyang. There was a report, apparently from a French source, that the Russians had retired towards Mukden and that the Japanese had occupied Anshantien, but it has not been confirmed. It was also rumoured a day or two ago that there had been a great battle at Liaoyang, resulting in the defeat of the Japanese with very heavy loss. If there had been any foundation whatever for this rumour, we may be sure that we should have heard of it from General Floung long before this. He has evidently had no cheerful news to send for some time. It is evident from the silence that reigns in this part of Manchuria that great preparations are being made for what will probably be the biggest battle this year, unless at the last moment, as is by no means impossible, General Kuropatkin should decide on making another strategic movement to the rear. He

has shown himself since he arrived at the theatre of war to be of such a retiring disposition, that the programme which he is reported to have announced before he left Russia cannot possibly be authentic. It may be useful to our readers to repeat the names of the commanders of the Japanese armies in the field. They are: First Army, General Baron Kuroki, with Major-General Fujii as Chief of Staff; Second Army, General Baron Oku, with Major-General Ochiai as Chief of Staff; these two armies are in front of Liaoyang. Third Army, General Baron Nogi, with Major-General Ijichi as Chief of Staff; this army is in front of Port Arthur. Fourth Army, General Count Nozu, with Major-General Ueyehara, his son-in-law, as Chief of Staff.

Port Arthur is being treated like an artichoke and absorbed leaf by leaf, General Nogi being wisely anxious to avoid as far as possible the enormous expenditure of life that must follow an attempt to rush it. The reports of refugees, of uncertain value as they are, concur in representing that the Japanese are progressing steadily if slowly. The railway from Dalny to the Russian defensive line has been completed, and light railways have been constructed to carry the siege guns up to the Japanese positions. The general assault is taken as having begun on the 19th, a week ago, and news of the fall of the fortress may come at any moment.

A Reuter's telegram to-day tells us that it is stated at St. Petersburg that before the Askold and Grosovoi are dismantled, Russia insists on Japan giving an assurance that the Reschitjelnij incident at Chefoo shall not be repeated here. Whether Japan will give such a formal assurance in set terms we do not know; but it may be taken as certain that there is no chance of the incident in question being repeated here. Japan's demands were that the two Russian vessels should leave the harbour at once or be dismantled. Russia has accepted the second alternative, and there is no doubt that it will be honourably carried out. The Japanese demands will thus be satisfied, and if the Japanese ever had any intention of coming up to the harbour and seizing the Askold and Grosovoi, there is no longer any reason for such a strong measure.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 19th of July, arrived here on Friday, the 19th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Gneisenau.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the R. M. S. Empress of India.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

REPORTED SINKING OF A RUSSIAN GUNBOAT.

Tokio, 19th August.

It is reported that a Russian man-of-war of the Otvajny type was sunk through striking a mine yesterday evening off Liaotishan.—Our own correspondent.

** This must have been either the Otvajny or Gremiastchy. They are small ironclads of 1,492 tons, 2,000 ind. horsepower, and 13½ knots' speed, carrying each 19-inch gun, 16-inch, and ten small quickfiring, and a complement of 120 men.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him:—

Tokio, 19th August.

According to a report from our watch tower near Port Arthur, a gunboat of the Otvajny type struck a mine and sank off Liaotishan at 7.52 p.m. on the 18th August.

PORT ARTHUR NEWS.

Chefoo, 19th August.

This morning six Japanese destroyers, including the Ikazuchi, arrived in Chefoo. After patrolling the harbour, some of them left in the direction of Port Arthur, and the others for the south, possibly for Shanghai.

A long story of events in Port Arthur has been told by a Russian refugee in Chefoo this morning, but not much credence is given to it.

The C. M. S. Paoting, from Newchwang, arrived in Chefoo to-day, and reports that at 5 a.m. heavy firing was heard in the direction of Port Arthur, and the town was entirely covered with smoke.—Special telegram.

20th August.

It is rumoured that eight Russian destroyers have escaped from Port Arthur, and the Japanese fleet is now searching for them.

A reliable authority states that the fight's round Port Arthur since the close of July have been only preparatory actions, and the general attack began to-day.

Arrivals by junk report that firing has been heard incessantly since the afternoon of the 17th inst., and since the 19th, it has increased in fury.

On the east, the Russians retired a few days ago from Hsiokushan, but the Japanese only marched to the foot of the hill, without occupying the crown.

On the north-west, the Japanese at Paolungshan were exchanging fire with the Russians at Antzeshan. The Japanese have occupied No. 5, fort at Yahutse.

On the west, the Japanese have occupied the positions surrounding Yangtaoyao, near Pigeon Bay, and have built a fort at Huashan, about 2½ miles from Yangtaoyao.—Special telegram.

21st August.

Yesterday a Japanese naval squadron was sighted near the Miaotao Group, pursuing two Russian warships which were steaming in an easterly direction.

An arrival from Pigeon Bay states that since the 16th inst. the Japanese artillery has been bombarding the Russians at Yitseshan.

No. 25 fort near Golden Hill has been totally destroyed by the Japanese, and the Russians have abandoned it.—Special telegram.

22nd August.

An arrival from Yangtaowan states that the Japanese are building forts on the hills they have occupied.

One of the forts on Yitseshan was destroyed by the Japanese, who for strategical reasons again returned to their position at Shuishiyang.

The most furious fighting is now taking place in the northern direction.—Special telegram.

23rd August

It is stated by a refugee from the vicinity of Port Arthur that on the 21st the Japanese occupied the fort on Yitseshan and the positions surrounding Taipingchi about a mile and a-half off the town.

It is also stated that the Japanese were besieging Peiyushan, the hill adjacent to the old town.—Special telegram.

NO SURRENDER.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The Czar has telegraphed to General Stössel that he is convinced the garrison will uphold the glory of his arms by unbounded bravery.—Reuter.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S REPORT.

London, 22nd August.

A dispatch from General Stössel, dated the 16th inst., says that the Japanese had made a two-day attack on the Louisa Bay positions. All the positions were retained by the Russians, and the enemy's losses were very heavy.

The demand to surrender was received on the 16th and was, of course, rejected. The troops are in excellent condition and are fighting heroically.—Exclusive service.

RUSSIA'S LAST CALL.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that a ukase has been issued summoning to the colours all the Reserve officers throughout the empire.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA'S REPLY
TO THE BRITISH AND
AMERICAN PROTESTS.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that it is understood that Russia's reply recognises the validity of the British and American views, differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband.

The specific cases of seizure whereof Great Britain has complained will probably be reserved for consideration.—*Reuter.*

THE RESCHITJELNIJ
INCIDENT.

London via Bombay, 19th August.

The "Morning Post" says that Japan's answer to Russia's protest was communicated yesterday to Great Britain and the United States.

Japan refuses to surrender the Reschitjelnij, and justifies her seizure, declaring that she had recoiled in readiness to escape.

Japan recapitulates Russia's violations of China's neutrality, including the establishment of wireless telegraphy at Chefoo.—*Reuter.*

THE VLADIVOSTOCK
SQUADRON.

Tokio, 20th August.

It is reported that the Rossia had three of her four funnels and three engines destroyed; she was damaged in eleven places, six below the water line.

The Gromoboi had 140 killed, including her vice-commander, and 313 wounded, including her commander.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE END OF THE NOVIK.

Tokio, 21st August.

The Japanese cruisers Chitose (4,784 tons) and Tsushima (3,470 tons) attacked the Russian cruiser Novik yesterday and this forenoon off Korsakoff, at the southern point of Saghalien. The Novik was badly damaged and beached, half-sunk. There were no casualties to the Japanese ships. Commander Prince Higashi Fushimi was on board the Chitose.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have received the following official telegrams from the Japanese Consul-General:—

Tokio, 21st August.

(1) The Novik, en route for Vladivostock, was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakoff, Saghalien, to-day. Details are not yet reported.

Later.

(2) The captain of the cruiser Chitose reports: The Chitose and

Tsushima attacked the Novik off Korsakoff on the afternoon of the 20th and morning of the 21st. The Novik is heavily damaged, stranded, and partly sinking. The Tsushima's coal bunker was hit, but is already repaired. There was no other damage, and not a single casualty on our side.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

The Baltic Squadron of eleven ships left Libau on the 15th instant, accompanied by several colliers and two floating docks for repairs at sea. Admiral Rozhdiestvensky, who is to command the fleet, starts on the 3rd of September.—*Reuter.*

Later.

It is stated in competent quarters at St. Petersburg that the Baltic squadron cannot leave for the Pacific before the 28th of September, therefore the departure from Libau must have been for trials.

It is even doubted whether the squadron will sail to the Far East.—*Reuter.*

KUROPATKIN'S SITUATION
AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

Military experts in Germany take an extremely pessimistic view of General Kuropatkin's prospects, including the army organ, the "Militärwochenblatt."—*Reuter.*

COALING THE RUSSIAN
CRUISERS.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Las Palmas (Canary Islands) wires that the German collier Valencia has left for Cape Juby (North-west Africa) with coal for a Russian cruiser.—*Reuter.*

THE ESCAPE OF THE
DIANA.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The Russian cruiser Diana has arrived at Saigon.—*Reuter.*

THE UNFLOATING DOCK.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The floating dock that was proceeding from St. Petersburg to Libau broke in two and is totally lost.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN
CRUISER OFF THE CAPE.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

A Durban steamer reports seeing an unknown man-of-war supposed to be Russian off Cape St. Francis on Thursday last.—*Reuter.*

* * * Cape St. Francis is the south-eastern point of Africa, a little west of Port Elizabeth.—*Ed.*

23rd August.

It is stated that the cruiser sighted off the Cape is the Smolensk, but possibly it is one of the converted German liners.—*Reuter.*

24th August.

The appearance of a Russian cruiser on the Cape route has evoked a renewal of the protests in the Press.

The "Times" says that in view of Russia's formal undertakings, with reference to the Volunteer Fleet, steamers, if the cruiser is really the Smolensk, the question has relapsed into an acute stage, demanding prompt and vigorous treatment.—*Reuter.*

THE QUEST OF THE
SMOLENSK.

London, 24th August.

Reuter's correspondent at Durban wires that it is believed that the Volunteer Fleet Smolensk is looking for the British steamer Ormley, 2,730 tons, which left New York on the 9th of July for Fusan with railway material. The Ormley left Durban on Sunday.—*Exclusive service.*

TO SEARCH NEUTRAL
STEAMERS IN THE
RED SEA.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The Russian cruiser Teretz and two torpedo-boats passed the Great Belt yesterday en route to the Red Sea to search merchant steamers.—*Reuter.*

* * * The Teretz is a third-class cruiser of 1,224 tons, 1,500 ind. horse-power, 13½ knots' speed, and 9 guns, built at Sebastopol in 1886.—*Ed.*

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE
WITH BRITISH TRADE.

London via Bombay, 23rd August.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Lord Lansdowne a resolution earnestly hoping that arrangements will speedily be concluded for a remedy for the grave detriment to British commerce resulting from Russia's proceedings with regard to contraband of war.

The co-operation of all other Chambers of Commerce is solicited.—*Reuter.*

24th August.

A proclamation has been issued at Malta forbidding the coaling of belligerent ships proceeding to the seat of war or anywhere on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships on suspicion of carrying contraband.

The "Times" understands that a similar proclamation will be issued at all British dependencies.—*Reuter.*

THE SEVASTOPOL HITS
ANOTHER MINE.

Tokio, 24th August.

The Russian battleship Sevastopol struck a mine off Port Arthur yesterday afternoon, and was towed

into the harbour with a heavy list to starboard.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him yesterday:—

Tokio, 24th August.

According to the report of the commander of the Asashiwo, the Sevastopol, while bombarding a Japanese position on land from outside the harbour on the 23rd inst., struck a mine and inclined considerably to starboard, with her bow submerged in the water, and was towed inside.

THE ASKOLD-GROSOVOI QUESTION.

Loneon via Bombay, 23rd August.

The officials at Washington state that the American warships have been especially instructed not to attempt to protect the neutrality of China.

The Admiral has received no instructions to interfere with the action of the Japanese vessels, the officials being convinced that the Japanese do not intend to commit any violation of neutrality.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Berlin says that the German Consul at Shanghai has been instructed not to interfere in regard to the neutrality of China.

The Russophil journal "Kreuz Zeitung" admits that the Japanese demands at Shanghai are perfectly just.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL NEWS.

SAFETY OF THE GAELIC.

Hongkong, 21st August.

The Gaelic arrived yesterday, three days overdue. She passed through the centre of the typhoon and escaped without damage.—*Our own correspondent.*

LIPTON THE UNDAUNTED.

London via Bombay, 20th August.

The newspapers publish an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton, implying that his fourth challenge for the America Cup has been dispatched (to New York).—*Reuter.*

THE CHICAGO PIT IN FULL SWING AGAIN.

London, 20th August.

There is the wildest excitement in the Chicago wheat market, owing to alarming crop reports. It is anticipated that there will be a shortage of 175 million bushels.

Several commission houses yesterday sold eight to eighteen million bushels.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CHRISTENING OF THE CZAREVITCH.

London via Bombay, 22nd August.

The official sponsors at the baptism of the Czarevitch include King Edward, the German Emperor, and the King of Denmark.—*Reuter.*

London, 24th August.

Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenberg, the representatives of the German Emperor and King Edward, respectively, at the christening of the Czarevitch, have arrived at Peterhof and been cordially welcomed by the Czar.—*Exclusive service.*

A BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT.

London, 24th August.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador at Rome, has been appointed to Paris, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 20th August

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Censors Ts'ai Tseng-yuan and Chou Shu-mu.—*Special telegram.*

23rd August.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Lung Ping, formerly Political Resident at Kokonor.—*Special telegram.*

THE NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following dispatch, received telegraphically from Tokio, on Tuesday:—

Tokio, 23rd August.

Nearly all the military operations are carried on within China's borders. She is not a party to the conflict, nevertheless her territories are partly belligerent and partly neutral. The condition of things contemplated by international law does not apply in this case, which is the subject of a special understanding to which the belligerents have given their adhesion. With a view to limit the area of hostilities in the interest of foreign intercourse and the general tranquillity of China, the Japanese Government engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside the regions actually involved in war, provided Russia made a similar engagement and carried it out in good faith. The Japanese Government considered they were precluded by this engagement from occupying or making use for warlike purposes of any territory or ports in China outside the zone of the theatre of

war, because it seemed to them that any such occupation or use would ipso facto convert places thus occupied or used from neutral to belligerent territory. Equally it seemed to them that any such occupation or use of neutral Chinese territory and ports by Russian forces would give effect to the proviso of Japan's engagement, and justify her in considering the territory and ports so occupied as belligerent. In other words, the Japanese Government hold that China's neutrality is imperfect and applicable only to places not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent, and that Russia cannot escape the consequence of unsuccessful war by moving her army and navy into those portions of China which by arrangement were made conditionally neutral. The Reschitjelnij escaped from Port Arthur and sought in Chefoo the asylum from attack which her home port had ceased to afford her. Taking that step, she was guilty of a breach of the neutrality of China as established by agreement between the belligerents, and Japan was fully justified in regarding the harbour of Chefoo as belligerent so far as the incident in question was concerned. With the termination of the incident the neutrality of the port revived. The action taken by Japan in Chefoo was the direct natural consequence of Russia's disregard of her engagement, but it is not alone in this matter nor alone in Chefoo that Russia flagrantly violated China's neutrality and ignored her own engagement. Shortly after the investment and isolation of Port Arthur, a system of wireless telegraphy was installed between the beleaguered fortress and the Russian consulate at Chefoo. The system is still in operation, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the Japanese Government. At Shanghai at the beginning of the war the Russian gunboat Mandjour, in defiance of China's neutrality, remained in the port for weeks after receiving notice to leave from the Chinese authorities. She finally after long negotiations consented to disarmament. Again, the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Groszovoi have been now in Shanghai more than a week and refuse to leave or disarm. The Japanese Government have no intention of disregarding the neutrality of China so long as it is respected by Russia, but they cannot consent that Russian warships, as the result of broken engagement and violated neutrality, shall unchallenged find in the harbours of China safety and refuge from capture or destruction. The statements of the commander of the Reschitjelnij that his ship disarmed upon arrival at Chefoo are untrue; the vessel was fully armed and manned when visited by Lieutenant Terashima early in the morning of the 13th, but in any event disarmament would not fulfil the requirements of China's neutrality regulations, and it was for China, not Russia, to decide whether the alternative of disarmament was acceptable. It has been suggested in many quarters that the present case may be compared with the case of the Florida, among others, but the Japanese Government draw a clear distinction between the two events. The neutrality of Brazil was perfect and unconditional, and Port Bahia was a long distance from the seat of war, whereas the neutrality of China is imperfect and conditional, and the port of Chefoo is in close proximity to the zone of military operations. Reports of the Japanese and Russian officers who took part in the Chefoo incident agree the Reschitjelnij was the aggressor and the first to com-

mence hostilities which resulted in her capture; that fact would, the Japanese Government believe, deprive Russia of any grounds for complaint which she might possess if the lawfulness of the capture were not otherwise established. In this respect the present case resembles that of the American privateer, General Armstrong, and the British ship Anne. The case of the Reschitjelnij in itself is of trifling moment, but it involves a principle of paramount importance. Experience shows that China takes no adequate steps to enforce her neutrality laws. If in these circumstances the Reschitjelnij could make Chefoo a harbour of refuge, then great Russian ships might do the same and nothing would prevent those ships issuing from their retreat to attack Japan. The necessity for guarding against such an eventuality is too commanding and too overwhelming to permit the Reschitjelnij to stand as a precedent. This incident in no way affects foreign commerce or disturbs the general situation of China; it merely serves as notice to Russia that she must keep her engagements in future.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")
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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 18th August.

The Russian cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* have arrived at Vladivostok.

As representative of H. M. the Kaiser at the christening of the Crown Prince of Russia, Prince Heinrich the brother-in-law of the Czar will be present.

Amongst the neutral Powers the opinion is strongly maintained that Russia has to resign the right of searching of neutral vessels destined for neutral ports in the Far East. The right of sinking of vessels in case of need is maintained by Russia, but she will not exercise the right.

Emperor Francis Josef and King Edward exchanged friendliest but non-political toasts at Marienbad.

19th August.

The German Government declares that the Russian men-of-war and their crews in Tsingtao naturally cannot take part in any further action.

As the crews cannot be interned at Tsingtao for a long period owing to the small German garrison, they will be taken to Germany and interned there.

20th August.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd declares the statement in the "Times" that its Co. had undertaken the delivery of coal for the Russian Baltic fleet, is untrue. The delivery had been offered to the Company, but it was declined as incompatible with neutrality.

The Russian cruiser *Ural* has repaired her propeller and has received coal in Lisbon to carry her to Malta. The British Governor of Malta has received official orders which prohibit the delivery of coal to Russian vessels except in case of need.

A Parisian Press telegram says General Kuropatkin is to leave Mukden owing to some cases of Malaria.

Russia has called out the Reserves of 47 provinces and the officers of the Reserves of the whole empire.

23rd August.

Grand-Duke Cyril will not return to the theatre of war.

France is sending two submarine boats to Indo-China.

The French Mediterranean Squadron will in September visit some Italian ports and will, on that occasion, take part in the festivities of the anniversary of the occupation of Rome.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Chemulpo, 14th August.

The Japanese finally succeeded in raising the s.s. "Sungari" on the 14th August and she has been towed by the s.s. "Onra Maru" to Nagasaki to dock. The cost of raising and repairing her will be far more than her value as a new ship. It seems that the Japanese want to show their ability and to have a Russian vessel to exhibit, of which they have so few until now.

It seems Chemulpo will be the starting point of different new Japanese enterprises in Corea. The termination of the Seoul-Wiju railway is expected to be here.

Further great harbour improvements are planned. Japan has requested the Corean government to place about 8,000 coolies at her disposal at Antung. The Corean Minister of the Interior has given orders accordingly. In spite of official prohibitory orders the coolies are sometimes taken by force out of the streets. They receive one yen per day, that is, three to four times as much as their ordinary wages. Everything is quiet and a good harvest is expected.

We wired to our correspondent on the 17th August about 5 p.m.:

State if possible names and numbers of Russian vessels arrived back at Port Arthur and the further result of to-day's attacks as per report of Decima.

On this we received first the following answer:—

Chefoo, 18th August.

Nothing definite known, Decima has only seen the shooting.

But later on we received the following telegrams:—

A European from a junk, which left Port Arthur yesterday afternoon, reports as follows:—

Pobieda, Poltava, Retvisan, Sevastopol. Peresviet, Pallada, Bayan, are in Port Arthur under Prince Uchtomski's command. Yesterday and the day before (see further telegram, the dates are 13th and 14th) the Japanese made furious attacks from the land side, but they were repulsed with heavy losses, the Japanese estimated at 14,000, the Russian at 800.

The hospital-ship *Mongolia* with women, children, and wounded on board was ordered to proceed to Vladivostok, but was stopped, searched by the Japanese, and forced to go back to Port Arthur. The forts daily bombard from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The reported attack on the land side of Port Arthur took place on the 13th and 14th August (not yesterday and the day before), and half a Japanese division, two squadrons and one mounted battery were nearly destroyed through land mines in the North of the Kossackenplatz.

To-day at 5 a.m. seven Japanese torpedo-boats have been in our port, but they have left again.

On the afternoon of the 16th a Japanese major as parlementaire was brought to General Stössel and he demanded Port Arthur should surrender on the following conditions: The defenders leave with arms and full honours through the Japanese lines to Liaoyang. The civilians would be sent to any place in the Far East they should like to go. The fleet should surrender because it was useless.

General Stössel's answer was that as long as a soldier remains alive in Port Arthur he would not think of surrendering. The Japanese further wanted the obtaining of a three days' armistice to bury their dead, but it was refused by the Russians. The Japanese Major was then conducted outside the lines by the Commander of the advance guards. As soon as he arrived on the Japanese side the Russians reopened heavy fire from all their positions. The Japanese attacks are most strongly directed against forts Nos. 3 and 4.

Tsingtao, 19th August.

The Foreign Office in Tokio has wired to the German authorities at Tsingtao that the correct carrying out of the disarming of the Russian vessels has made a most favourable impression in Japan. At the same time it is declared the Japanese squadron did not call at Tsingtao owing to want of confidence or for controlling German action, but was made—as the disarming was unknown—to capture the Russian vessels as soon as they left German territorial limits.

Foreign newspapers report further that three Japanese prisoners were on board of a Russian disarmed vessel, but this is not the case. If so, then the Japanese combatants would, like the Russians have been interned.

We wired on Sunday to our correspondent at Chefoo:

"Be cautious and reliable regarding statement of losses"

And received the following answer:

Chefoo, 19th August.

"Statement of losses from reliable source."

Tsingtao, 20th August.

The Japanese cruiser *Yaeyama*, just arrived, has on board the German Military Attaché Hoepmann, who left Port Arthur by junk. The junk had been seized by a Japanese torpedo-boat and sent to the *Yaeyama* which leaves Tsingtao again to-day.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald."

London, 12th August.

The British Press continues to urge an immediate settlement of the question of contraband.

Meanwhile the German lines are doubling their services and announce that there will henceforth be fortnightly sailings for Japan ports.

They threaten to increase freight rates in the absence of competition.—"Mainichi."

15th August.

On all sides the comments on Japan's victories at sea, recognise that they secure Japan's mastery of the sea routes affected by the war.

Russia's naval chances, it is generally held, are extinguished.

The "Morning Post," in the course of an article on the recent naval engagement near the Straits of Pechili, sturdily contests the rights of belligerents to take refuge in neutral ports, thereby avoiding encounter.

Other journals here adopt a more or less decided tone on the subject.

General Kuropatkin is celebrating the birth of the Czar's baby son, who, it is interesting to note, has already been appointed Colonel of several Regiments of Cossacks.

The reports received on the outlook in Eastung Peninsula are extremely pessimistic.—“Mainichi.”

The following telegram is from the “Hongkong Daily Press”:

London, 15th August.

The steamer Inverkep is wrecked on the Fastnet Rock, an islet on the south-west coast of Ireland. Twenty-five of her crew were drowned. The Arun has rammed the destroyer Decoy, off the Scilly Isles. The Decoy sank, but her crew were saved. [There is a revolving white light (one minute) on the Fastnet, and explosive fog signals.]

The following telegram is from the “Japan Daily Mail,” received by the Foreign Office in Tokio:

The “Vossische Zeitung” of the 9th instant writes editorially:—“The Russo-Japanese war has lasted nearly half a year. Its results so far have belied expectation. The situation has changed. The whole world has received the impression that for the present, as a matter of course, and for many years to come, Russia must be quite unable to stand in opposition to any great European Power. The Emperor of Germany once said:—‘If a man be only a believer in Christianity, be he who he may, he is fit to make a good soldier.’ That this should be taken in an absolutely literal sense can not have been His Majesty’s intention. The Japanese are not Christians. Nevertheless, William the Second, who possesses capacity to estimate military worth, will fully recognise the conspicuous ability of which the Japanese have given practical evidence alike in attack and in defence. We know for what purpose they are fighting. Their future is not on the sea; it is on the continent of Asia. Upon that same continent they have set themselves to oppose Russia’s autocracy and cruelty, and have appointed themselves the exponents of right, of freedom and of civilisation. Whatever be the issue of the fight, Japan will long remain a country to be respected. Hereafter the States of the World must reckon with her, and, at the same time, they will not forget Russia’s defeat. Russian newspapers described as suicide Japan’s entrance into this war. But the situation has resulted in the supposed suicide actually inflicting a greater wound on her adversary than on herself. Even though Japan be now beaten in one or two fights, her people are determined to exhaust every means of recovering their place. But Japan will prove that her resources, already flourishing, are far more abundant than the world has hitherto supposed.”

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

	1904.		Fahr.	Thermometer.		Rainfall
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.	
Aug. 19		74° 0	...	90° 3	.....	.....
„ 20		72° 2	...	88° 6	.....	.....
„ 21		73° 0	...	88° 9	.....	.....
„ 22		72° 5	...	85° 7	.....	.....
„ 23		75° 4	...	90° 0	.....	.....
„ 24		74° 3	...	87° 4	.....	.....
„ 25		75° 7	...	87° 0	.....	.....

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	
Aug. 19		77° 5	... 94° 0
„ 20		77° 5	... 90° 8
„ 21		77° 5	... 89° 4
„ 22		78° 0	... 97° 6
„ 23		79° 7	... 95° 1
„ 24		78° 5	... 95° 6
„ 25		78° 0	... 93° 1

THE arrival of M. Cito as successor to Mr. Willis E. Gray as the head of the American-China Development Co. (the Canton-Hankow Railway) has been followed by the cancelling of Mr. Kingsford’s appointment as chief accountant, that gentleman receiving his full salary up to the end of his agreement, and the appointment of Mr. C. C. Baldwin as agent of the Company in China.

According to Dr. Lawrence in “War and Neutrality in the Far East” p. 121, “a belligerent ship must not leave a neutral port a more efficient fighting machine than she entered it, except in so far as increased efficiency may come from increased seaworthiness or a better supply of provisions. On the other hand neutrals may permit the supply of things necessary for subsistence, and they may repair in these ports and waters damage due to the action of the sea.” Now the question arises, if there is authority for Dr. Lawrence’s limitation, had either the Askold or the Grosvoil when they arrived here any damage due to the action of the sea? Was not all their damage due to the action of the Japanese?

COMMUNICATION with Hongkong by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company’s cable is restored.

THE German Post Office here notifies that its next mail for Europe will be dispatched to-morrow via America by the R. M. S. Empress of India. Owing to the accident to the N.-D.L.S. Prinz Heinrich, there is no German mail this week.

AFTER remaining silent for nearly a fortnight the fire bell again summoned the brigade to a blaze at about 8 p.m. on Monday. The fire was discovered in the Rue de Whampoa, French Town. The Torrents and Mih-ho-loongs were on the scene almost simultaneously and soon both companies had two streams on. The origin of the fire is not known. It broke out in a building in the middle of a dense block of native dwellings, and it was very difficult to get at. It seemed at first as though the flames would spread and destroy a large area before they were got under but the firemen took up such good positions that the flames showed signs of abating almost immediately the brigade arrived. In about three quarters of an hour all except the French Company had reeled up and left. It was impossible to find out the exact damage, but it is believed that one fairly large building was destroyed while the surrounding houses were slightly damaged by fire and water.

At 10.5 p.m. another fire broke out in some small shops in Shantung Road just under the bell tower. The Deluges got on first water. In about half an hour the fire was practically out and only the Deluges, in whose district the outbreak was, were left on the scene. The upper

floors of four small shops were more or less damaged by fire and water.

At 3.15 a.m. on Wednesday the bell towerman reported a fire in Kiangse Road at its junction with Canton Road. The alarm was given and the brigade, headed by the Deluge and Victorias, were quickly on the scene. The outbreak started in a big opium shop, numbered 634, Canton Road, and it was by no means easy to get at. Access to the burning house was only to be had by long alley-ways, and it was necessary to lay on a great deal of hose to reach the flames. The brigade, however, took up good positions and soon checked the flames from spreading. It was about an hour and a half, however, before the last Company reeled up and left the building in charge of the coolie corps. Only 634, Canton Road, comprising an opium shop and cotton hong, was burnt. The building was fully insured.

News has been received of the total loss on the Goto Islands in the typhoon through which the Java and Baralong passed four days ago, of the Mitsu Bishi Co.’s steam collier Akunoura Maru, 1,065 tons.

THE P. M. S. Korea took away an old and very popular resident of Shanghai in the person of Mr. Edward H. Jousbery, the well-known pilot. His first visit to Shanghai was made as a sailor-boy on board the celebrated clipper Surprise of New York, in which he arrived here on the 1st of October, 1857. In 1862 he came here again as third mate of the S. S. N. Co.’s paddle-steamer Kiangtsi, and made Shanghai his home until Friday last. In 1863 and 1864, while second officer of the Chinese gunboat Pluto, he had much lively work in clearing the Chusan archipelago of pirates. He gained his master’s certificate in 1868, and in that year did a daring feat in taking the little paddle-steamer Tsatlee from Shanghai to Nagasaki. In 1871 he accompanied the American fleet in the Korean expedition and, as pilot of the Monocacy, took part in the actions with the Korean forts. Then he took to piloting on the Yangtze and China Coast, receiving his licence as Pilot in 1878. He had made visits to New York four times in his 42 years of life in Shanghai. He was one of the organisers of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots’ Association, an original member of the Masonic Club, a past master of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, and a past high priest of the Keystone Royal Arch Chapter; and is now retiring at the age of 63 to his home in the States with a well-earned competency, and the respect and regard of all, and they are many, who knew and mixed with him here.

THE following are stated to be the instructions telegraphed to Kiaochou by the Foreign Office at Berlin:—

1.—Warships of either belligerent entering the harbour of Kiaochou may be supplied with coal and provisions sufficient to take them to the nearest port belonging to the respective Powers, but they must leave port in twenty-four hours.

2.—In case they are unable to clear in twenty-four hours, their departure may be postponed another twenty-four hours.

3.—Any warship declining to leave within the period mentioned above should be disarmed and kept under the surveillance of the local authorities.

4.—A warship that has once entered harbour shall not be permitted to enter it a second time.

A NOTICE to Mariners announces that the third cutting of the Peiho river is now open to navigation.—Another Notice gives warning of the uncharted rock in the Pechihli strait on which the Norwegian str. Unison was wrecked on the 12th inst.

A FRACAS, luckily unattended with any serious results, caused some excitement in Hongkew on Saturday night. The trouble was, it is believed, started by a Japanese who followed a French sailor up an alleyway, and when he turned hit him over the head with a wooden sandal. His yells brought out several other French and Russian sailors from a restaurant close by, and the Japanese also being reinforced by his countrymen, a serious fracas seemed imminent. A Sikh policeman who saw the trouble, blew his whistle, and immediately the Russians and French decamped. One sailor, a Russian from the Mandjour, was escorted to the police station by the constable, a foreigner, and two American sailors. He was sent to his Consul on Monday and ordered back to his ship. In the mêlée a Japanese got a nasty cut behind the ear. Detective Sergeant Vaughan, who at once made enquiries discovered four other Japanese suffering from slight wounds. The one whose ear was injured, was sent to the Japanese hospital. It is said that eight Russians and seven Frenchmen took part in the fight, but it is unlikely that any of them will be traced.

THE hackney carriages now stationed at various points in the Settlement were sanctioned presumably in the belief that they would be a convenience and not a nuisance to the public. They are undoubtedly wanted in a place like Shanghai where, whether on business or pleasure bent, many people desire a carriage at shorter notice and for shorter periods than they can be supplied from a livery stable. These are the only excuses for giving them standing room in the streets and the proprietor, or the Municipal authorities, or both, should see that the conditions are observed. The present state of affairs is little short of a scandal. For great part of the day the carriages are merely used as lounges by not over cleanly mafos and their friends, who sprawl, smoking, over the seats. There is no rule of the stand, to ensure the carriages taking fares in turn; and as often as not it is impossible to get a carriage at all, even when there are several waiting, the mafos refusing to budge. In almost every case they insolently demand to know how far they are to be taken and ask preposterous fares in advance. The table of charges "to be produced on demand" is never forthcoming. Anything over a mile is "too long way." The carriages should at least have the scale of charges fixed on plates on the splash-board and the authorities should see to it that the present game of extortion is stopped. It would be only fitting also that Chinese should be prohibited from sitting in the carriages on the stand.

We learn that Cadastral lot 16 at the corner of Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, containing 3,730 mow, has been sold through Messrs. Stokes, Platt, and Teesdale to Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas for Tls. 297,500. This property was assessed in 1902 at Tls. 65,275, or a little more than one-fifth of its value to-day.

MONKEYS—real Simians—were to the fore in Shanghai last Friday. One of them was discussed in an amusing case in the Mixed Court reported in this issue, and another entertained a large crowd by its antics outside a house in Nanking Road last Friday afternoon. perched on

a ledge well out of reach he was defying, the blandishments of a native, apparently its owner, to coax it down to the captivity of its chain.

At the Austro-Hungarian Consular Court last Friday afternoon, before Mr. von Hirsch, Consul-General, one Stanislaus Solga was charged with begging and soliciting alms on various dates, particularly on the 11th instant. After hearing several foreign witnesses, his Honour sentenced the defendant to eight days' imprisonment and to be deported, or to be put on board an Austrian man-of-war in harbour if well enough.

THE German cruiser Geier arrived here on the 19th instant.

THE German gunboat Sperber left Shanghai last Friday.

THE French gunboat Kersaint arrived here from Chemulpo on the 19th instant.

THE Portuguese cruiser Adamastor returned to Shanghai on the 18th instant.

THE U. S. gunboat Villalobos left Shanghai on Wednesday.

H. M. S. IPHIGENIA arrived here from Nanking on Wednesday and took up moorings at the Senior Naval Buoy.

H. M. S. FEARLESS leaves this for a cruise up the Yangtze on Monday next.

THE P. and O. S. Chusan, with the London mail of the 29th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

THE T. K. K. S. America Maru, with U. S. mail, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 20th instant and may be expected to reach Woosung on the 27th idem.

JUST as the N. Y. K. chartered steamer Baralong was casting off from the Hongkew wharf on Wednesday some excitement was caused by the arrival on the scene of Det.-Sergt. Gilfillan, Det. Bookless, and P. C. Goddard with five firemen who had deserted, and for whom warrants had been issued in the morning. The men were taken on board and the police were just in time to leap on to the gangway as the ship was moving off.

THE str. Malta, Inveric, and Pingsuey passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 18th instant.

THE str. Avala, Indrapura, Manila, Sachsen, and Kouangsi passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 22nd instant.

THE str. Prometheus, Nürnberg and Tonkin passed the Suez Canal homewards, on the 18th instant.

THE str. Kintuck and Richmond Castle passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 22nd instant.

THE str. Gloucester City arrived home on the 18th instant.

THE str. Roon, Sasuma, and Yangtze arrived home on the 22nd instant.

THE tender Bremen with the German mail ex Gneisenau arrived at the Bund at 11.30 p.m. last Friday. The captain of the Bremen and the captain of the Gneisenau had seen no signs of any Japanese men-of-war outside Woosung or in the vicinity.

THE I.-C. S. Waishing, which arrived here on Sunday from Hongkong, reports: On the 20th instant, passed three Japanese men-of-war off Bonham Island.

THE C. M. S. Haeting, which arrived here on Sunday from Swatow and Amoy, reports: On Saturday night, after passing Gutzlaff, observed two warships with lights and under way. Weather fine, and light, variable winds during the passage.

THE C. M. S. Kwangtah, which arrived here last Friday from Hongkong reports: Left Hongkong at 7 p.m. on the 13th instant. Anchored in Amoy Harbour for shelter 13 hours. Anchored again at Matsu Island for 10 hours and arrived at Woosung on the 18th instant. Experienced light, variable winds and fine weather to Chapel Island, when a strong N.E. wind and heavy sea was met; this continued until the morning of the 17th instant. Thence we had variable winds and fine weather until arrival in port. The str. Whampoa and Lyemmoon were also at anchor under Matsu Island.

THE C. N. S. Taiwan, which arrived here on Sunday from Hongkong, reports: At 5.30 a.m. on the 21st instant, passed three Japanese men-of-war, two miles north of Elliott Island, cruising about very slowly. At 6.40 a.m., passed two Japanese torpedo-boat-destroyers about five miles south of the Fairway Buoy, proceeding slowly south in the direction of the cruisers. The Taiwan brought to Shanghai 44,857 copper ingots and 102 cases of opium.

THE C. N. S. Ngankin, which arrived here on Monday from River ports, reports: H. M. S. Vestal, the U. S. gunboat Elcano, one French cruiser, and one French torpedo-boat-destroyer were at Hankow on the 19th instant. The French cruiser Sully and the C. N. S. Changchow were at Chinkiang on the 21st instant, and H. M. S. Britomart was at Wuhu the same day. H. M. S. Iphigenia and a German gunboat were at Nanking on the 21st; the same day the str. Sleipner passed up in the Two Fathom Creek. Passed the American four-masted schooner J. H. Lunsman, with two tugs, getting under way at Centaur Crossing at 6 a.m. on the 22nd instant. Fine weather throughout, with moderate, variable winds. At 8 a.m. on the 22nd instant, saw a Japanese torpedo-boat-destroyer at Woosung.

THE str. Baralong, which left Moji on the 19th instant and arrived here on Monday, passed through a severe typhoon, reaching the centre at noon that day. There was a tremendous sea, and the Baralong suffered heavy damage to her gear on deck.

THE C. N. S. Pekin, which arrived here from Ningpo on Wednesday, reports seeing two Japanese torpedo-destroyers off Fairy Wreck Buoy.

WE have received from Messrs. Denniston and Sullivan of Shanghai, four excellent mounted photographs of the Cesarevitch, taken at Tsingtao. Except in her funnels, one of which is terribly torn and half carried away, she does not show externally very many signs of the ordeal she underwent. Well-executed photographs like these—one of them showing the sailors carrying ammunition ashore—are, of course, capital things to send home to show what naval war means.

WE have to thank Messrs. Kelly and Welsh, Ltd., for No. 3, for July, of the Kinkodo Co.'s handsome magazine, "The Russo-Japanese War." It shows most laudable enterprise that the publishers should be able to get out so full and so readable a story of the war so promptly after the events it records. Besides the War Record, War Time Anecdotes, and General News, there are special and very valuable articles on "Manners and Customs of the Japanese People from the Earliest Time to the time of the Tokugawa Government," brought down in this issue to the Nara Dynasty; on "Judo,"

which is an eclectic combination of the best features of all the various systems of jujitsu; on "The Introduction of Western Learning into Japan;" and on "Early Intercourse with Europeans." Very well worth reading, too, is a speech by Count Okuma combating the idea that the rise of Japan is an unexpected, mushroom-like phenomenon. "It has its roots in the past, and finds its true explanation in historical causes which anyone may understand that reads them." There is some spirited patriotic verse intermingled with the prose. The illustrations are as attractive as ever, the coloured ones especially, which do full justice to the skill of Japanese designers and colour printers, and a very valuable feature are the plans of the fights at Nanshan, Telihze, Fénshuiling, and Kaiping. It addition to these there are about 150 smaller illustrations. A complete set of this well-edited and attractive magazine will surely find a place in every library whose owner is interested in the great historical drama that is being enacted before our eyes.

We are reminded by the receipt of a parcel of pamphlets that Herr Albert Friendenthal, a pianoforte virtuoso, whose performances have been received with applause in all parts of the world, is to revisit Shanghai shortly, bringing with him the two special instruments on which he performs. Herr Friendenthal appears to have as great a passion for travel as for music, and there are few places in the civilised world in which he has not been heard. He speaks nine languages fluently. The Press notices of his concerts speak very highly of his playing, which will need no recommendation to those who heard him on his last visit here.

THE "Shanghai Zionist Association" has reprinted from "Israel's Messenger" in a neat pamphlet form, the report of the special memorial service for the late Dr. Herzl.

In his preface to his new book, "War and Neutrality in the Far East," Dr. Lawrence, the Lecturer in International Law at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, writes:—

"At the United Service Institution, while advocating as an object to be kept in view the prohibition of any supplies of coal to belligerent warships in neutral ports, I argued that it would be difficult to propose this and at the same time assert that coal destined for the ordinary purposes of civil life was not contraband of war. Further reflection, and the arguments brought forward in the discussion which followed my paper, have convinced me that the difficulty is more apparent than real. I still hold that total prohibition, though eminently desirable in itself, is impossible for the present; but the supposed inconsistency vanishes when we consider that the supreme importance of a commodity for warlike purposes does not make it less supremely important for domestic uses. The need of coal for both can hardly be exaggerated; and therefore it is advisable that neutrals should not permit combatant vessels to be supplied with it in their ports, while belligerents should not attempt to stop a neutral trade in it for the purpose of supplying the wants of the ordinary civilian population of the enemy's country."

We have to thank the Statistical Department of the Customs for a copy of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1903," a grand quarto volume of xviii, 943 pages, with a most useful Index to the Annual Trade Reports, 1898-1902.

In these days when our enemies and some of our friends are fond of representing our mission to Tibet as really one of conquest, it is interesting to see how it is described by Mr. V. C. Henderson, who reports from Yatung "for Acting Commissioner of Customs." He begins his report by saying: "All trade at the mart was abruptly stopped on the 15th October, owing to the issue by the Tibetan Government of an Edict interdicting all trade with British India. This prohibition was apparently imposed as a protest against the presence of a British mission in Tibet, and, doubtless, also partly to prevent any leakage of information as to what preparations the Tibetans were making to deal with the situation. The mission referred to—under Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E.—was sent by the Indian Government to Kampa Jong, in the hope of meeting the Chinese and Tibetan representatives, and amicably settling the various political and commercial questions at issue between the two Governments. It is idle to speculate on how trade might have prospered had normal trading conditions prevailed; Yatung has not hitherto shown any promise of blossoming into a prosperous mart, and, until existing trading facilities are very widely extended, no substantial increase in the volume of trade can reasonably be expected." The author of the "Biglow Papers" has told us that

"Civilisation does get forra'd
Sometimes upon a powder-cart,"
and Mr. Henderson tells us that "with the advent of the mission came great improvement in the approaches to Yatung; good waggon roads have been made in Sikim where the nature of the country renders such feasible, the road to the Jalep La has been improved in parts, and a 12-foot roadway has been built over the Natui La. . . . The natural roadway to Tibet from India lies either up the course of the Mochu or Dichu rivers through Bhutan to the Chumbi Valley, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a road will shortly be constructed over one of these routes, which will place the Chumbi Valley within easy access of India and greatly obviate the present difficulties of transport."

A VERY handsome pamphlet, received from the branch here of the Yokohama Specie Bank, gilt-lettered on the outside cover, and tied with silk in the Japanese fashion, gives us a complete account with numerous plans and pictures of the new head office building of the Bank at Yokohama. The building, which has a steel frame faced with stone, is three-storied with a rusticated basement, with massive Corinthian pilasters of granite between the windows, and a handsome and well-proportioned dome over the main entrance at the corner of the two streets which it faces. It is 54 feet high, the apex of the dome being 119 feet above the level of the street. The floors are all fire proof. The roof trusses are of steel, covered with copper plate. The interior is finished with native serpentine and other marbles.

Every provision has been made in the interior that can render the building serviceable as the headquarters of a large bank, with the necessary vaults, including a safe deposit vault with over two hundred boxes for the use of customers. There is a very handsome reading-room for the use of customers from abroad, supplied with guide-books, time-tables, books on Japan, etc., etc., a ladies' room, and a letter-writing room. The whole building, inside and out, as the photographic

illustrations show, is a fine tribute to the enterprise of the Bank, and the skill and artistic taste of the architect, Dr. Yorinaka Tsumaki, his assistants, and the workmen engaged, most of whom were in the regular employ of the Bank, under whose direct control the work of construction was undertaken.

THE August issue of the "West China Missionary News" has reached us in good time. It opens with a well-written sermonette on "Conscience" by "A. E. C." The text is given of the Viceroy Hsi Liang's edict against opium-smoking and foot-binding, the gist of which is that "of all things which injure the body and impair the mental energy none are equal to opium smoking and binding the feet." There is a great deal of purely missionary news, and we read that "the latest postal vagary is that the mail from London of 12th May arrived here"—at Chungking—"on 25th July having been carried via Ran oon, Bhamo, and Yunnan!"

We have received the "Wan Kuo Kung Pao" for August, edited by Dr. Y. J. Allen, and published by the Diffusion Society. This number contains a very interesting article on the "Foreign Press on the War," by the Editor and an equally readable monograph by a Chinese, named Fan Yi, designated an "Exposition of the Term 'Pai,' to worship."—We have received the August number of the "Hua Wei Kiao Pao" (Christian Advocate), the organ of the American Methodist Mission and also edited by Dr. Y. J. Allen.—Also the "Law Kang Po" (Amoy rendering) or "A Journal of the Times," edited by Mr. J. Sadler, published every ten days at Amoy.

THE "Chefoo Daily News" of the 18th inst. says:—

News reached Chefoo yesterday that the Norwegian steamer "Unison," bound from Shanghai to Newchwang with a cargo of potatoes, salt, meat, etc., struck an uncharted rock near the Miaotao Islands, and is likely to be a wreck. Captain Gundersen has arrived in Chefoo, leaving the vessel in charge of his officers.

Probably Mr. F. J. Curtis, local agent for Lloyds, will visit the scene of the mishap and make a survey of the damage.

The "Unison" is a ship of about 700 tons' burden. Captain Gundersen has played in rather hard luck. The steamer of which he was in charge just previous to assuming command of the "Unison," also met a similar fate.

News had reached the port from Port Arthur that the Japanese shells were raining on the doomed city from daylight to dark. Messrs. Clarkson & Co.'s godowns which were stored full of merchandise, largely bottled goods, are said to be a wreck, and the residents generally have been compelled to seek their caves in the hill sides, on account of the uncertainty as to where missiles are going to strike next.—From Têngchow it was reported that the Japanese are trying to secure skilled labour for railway work in Manchuria.—The Reschitjelni is reported to have been taken to Dalny.

We have received the "Chefoo Daily News" of the 20th inst.—Dalny is flourishing, and the Yokohama Specie Bank have opened an agency there.—There were still two men missing from the crew of the Reschitjelni. The Japanese destroyer had a petty officer killed, four men severely, and eleven slightly wounded.

Miscellaneous Articles.

PRINCE ESPER
OUKHTOMSKY ON
"THE ENGLISH
IN TIBET."

22nd August.

IN the new number of the "North American Review," Prince Oukhtomsky examines the new conditions brought about by the "Mission" to Tibet. Englishmen will have no cause to grumble if his opening prophecy is fulfilled. "We Russians are late!" he says. "The English are ready to stretch forth the hand of power to the realm of the Dalai-Lama The Calcutta authorities will soon have entered into close relations with the majority of the trans-Himalayan rulers, will open for themselves a free trade route to Lhasa, and beyond to interior China, and will forthwith change the entire character of Central Asian politics."

He deplors Russian ignorance of Tibet and contrasts it with the greater knowledge and insight which Great Britain has been steadily acquiring since 1816. He traces our acquisition of influence in Sikkim, the establishment of Darjeeling, and the road-making towards the Chumbi valley now being used. He tells of the trade which gradually grew up, and says: "Every autumn, more than a thousand Tibetans visit Calcutta for this purpose, and stay there for weeks at a time." The populace is pre-eminently commercial, he tells us, and in various ways he shows how unrestricted intercourse would benefit India.

But it is not trade alone, nor even trade with the British Government at its back, which is penetrating Tibet. The Russian Prince notes that Christianity also is finding its way beneath the ægis of British power.

"While Russia does not accomplish what might be wished," he writes, "even in the outlying parts where Russian blood is mixed with the native races, the West has sent its pioneers of Christian culture into the heart of Asia." Certain Moravian brothers worked amongst the Kal-mucks, Russia expelled them. India welcomed them. They settled in the Himalayas, they studied Lamaism, they mastered the Tibetan language. The Calcutta Government published their excellent dictionary and grammar. Copies of the Scriptures in Mongolian have been prepared and distributed. Catholic missionaries have worked hard in the civilisation of the natives, buying slaves, collecting destitute children, and so laying the foundation for something better in the generations to follow. Prince

Oukhtomsky says that the Lamas have gradually come to recognise in this practical application of the Sermon on the Mount something to be admired, and that on various occasions the missions have been indebted to them for assistance. This of course refers not to Tibet itself, but to bordering territories.

We are told that the Tibetans have a holy horror of conflict with the Ghurkhas, and that "the English have long understood this peculiarity, and artfully take advantage of it."

We are not prepared to endorse everything in the next paragraph which we quote in full:—

"They (the English) have sent Hindus to interior Asia to explore, paying them well for their information. Russia has far larger numbers of people adapted for relations with Tibet, and even now many Buriats live there without breaking their relations with their native land (in Russian Siberia). But Russia has been indifferent to all this. For two centuries our native races have had an opportunity of proving themselves excellent and faithful subjects. Among them are found many to a large extent Russianised, who are fully qualified and well suited to represent us. Is it not time for Russia at last to take advantage of this circumstance? Is it possible that the first educated Russian traveller will reach Lhasa through Darjeeling, under the protection and by the permission of the English Government?"

Certain discoveries made by the present expedition seem to show that Russian ignorance of Tibet is not quite so deep as the Prince would have his American audience believe. That Russia is "late" is due not so much to neglect on her part of promising opportunities as to pre-occupation elsewhere.

The dangers connected with the "movement of the English armies" into Tibet are thus summarised: "The Tibetan monasteries are exceedingly rich . . . real treasure-houses of ancient culture; they contain religious objects of the highest artistic value and the rarest literary memorials. If the Sepoys reach Teshu-Lumpo and Lhasa, with their fanatical passion for loot . . . it is beyond all doubt that the most precious treasures . . . will be in danger." Apparently the writer is in dread more of the loss to literature than to more sordid things. "Only zealous students of this particular department of knowledge could save everything which is rare and worthy of special attention." We are glad to believe that this fear is unnecessary. Col. Younghusband is a student himself, and British troops do not, as did some of their comrades in Peking, destroy the beautiful out of sheer barbarity. The sneer that "what even the hordes of Genghis

Khan guarded and reverently preserved will be trampled under foot by the invading Pax Britannica" is unworthy serious consideration. We wonder what Prince Oukhtomsky hopes to gain by writing thus of Englishmen in an American journal. England, he thinks, "may gain territorial control," which she does not desire, by the way, but in the indefinite future "we shall see the Dalai Lama and the Panshen Bogdo incarnated within the sphere of Russian influence." To which little piece of prophetic consolation doubtless every patriotic Russian will fervently say "Amen!"

THE
JAPANESE IN COREA.

23rd August.

ADMIRABLY as the Japanese prepare and carry out their military operations, so that when they enter on a campaign everything marches with the relentless regularity and smoothness of a well-balanced engine, and perfect as is their behaviour to the Chinese in whose territory they are fighting, as well as to their enemies, there is one point, and that a very important one, in which they have constantly failed; so constantly, that it seems as if there were a special malignant fate making their best intentions "gang all aley;" and that is their treatment of Corea and the Coreans. We do not propose to go back to the days of the Empress Jingo, or of Hideyoshi and his mound of Corean ears at Kioto, or even to the murder of the late Queen of Corea, in which the Japanese were unquestionably implicated. It is to the treatment of Corea at the present moment that we feel obliged to call attention. Our correspondent "Esson Third," in his latest letter from Seoul, drew attention to the recurring difficulties that Japan finds or makes for herself in Corea. He recounts a conversation with the master of the house in which he is residing, who is "a professional at astrology and fortune-telling." Japan's natural element, according to this acute gentleman, is fire, and Corea's is water. "'Will they agree?' I asked. 'Never,' was the answer. 'How can fire and water agree? They are diametrically opposed and will fight to the death.' There is more truth than imagination in the fortune-teller's view. Japan and Corea cannot agree, and there must come some similarity of thought before they ever can." Two letters from a foreign-educated Chinese gentleman in Corea, one of the most able and intelligent, and most popular, Chinese in the country, which have been kindly placed at our disposal, show very clearly how a third party, who is

most anxious for the prosperity both of Corea and Japan, views the situation. In his earlier letter, dated the 16th of June, he says (our transcript is somewhat condensed):—

"The war has come, but has brought no relief to Corea. Which ever side wins, Corea will be the heaviest loser of all the parties concerned. The worst of it is that Corea has become what she is through the imbecility, corruption, and oppression of her own Government. Despotism unchecked has ruined the country. Both Russia and Japan encourage this corrupt and corrupting Government in order to serve their own ends. Japan, as we have now come to know, intends to keep up the insufferably bad government in the hands of unworthy men until she shall have seized all the sources of revenue or riches. She has disappointed the best pro-Japanese Coreans, and her policy will in the long run hurt herself as well as Corea. I am sorry for this, because I believe that Japan by generosity can win the confidence of the Coreans more easily than at any time before. The Coreans, driven mad by selfish and oppressive despotism, looked to Japan when the war broke out for deliverance and necessary reformation. Instead of introducing good government for the Coreans, Japan has demanded concession after concession for her own exclusive benefit." In a letter written nearly two months afterwards, he says: "Affairs in Corea are worse than ever. Our best friend, Japan, seems to have decided to swallow up Corea under the fair show of maintaining her integrity. She asks for the monopoly of the uncultivated and undeveloped resources of Corea. Practically, under the terms of this monopoly, two-thirds of Corea's resources would pass into the hands of the Japanese. The Coreans of all classes have so far resisted the demand, and I am sorry that Japan, by her short-sighted policy, is driving all Corea into an attitude of opposition to her. This will primarily hurt Corea, and secondarily injure Japan, who is once more throwing away an ideal opportunity of winning the confidence and love of Corea."

Japan is unfortunately in this policy playing into the hands of Russia who still has many active agents in Corea, only too anxious to excite the people against the Japanese. Corea is in the position of a broken-down old gentleman, who has fallen so low that there is "none so poor to do him reverence," but who is every now and then roused to a momentary recollection of his prosperous past, and has still flashes of his old dignity in him. And there is some element of ingratitude in Japan's treatment of Corea, seeing that she owes much of her civilisation to the little country which has now fallen so low. The statesmen of Japan

are so farsighted and so just as well as chivalrous in their government of their own countrymen and their dealings with outside nations as a rule, that it can only require that they should give a little more attention to affairs in Corea, for their policy to be modified. It is essential to them to gain the confidence of Corea, to be accepted not as conquerors but as friends. No one desires the ultimate success of Japan more than we do, and we have written as we have done because we feel that Japan is injuring her own prospects when she allows her representatives to adopt the high hand in Corea. The attitude of the Japanese Government is initiated with exaggeration by the Japanese immigrants of the inferior class, and the Coreans whom it is Japan's real aim to conciliate are irritated into detestation of the Japanese name. The money that Japan is spending freely in Corea, has a soothing effect for the moment, but the Coreans in all their poverty retain some of their ancient pride, and while "the jingling of the guinea bells the hurt that honour feels," the help is temporary and the hurt remains.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE RISE OF JAPAN.

24th August.

WE have already referred to Count Okuma's address, with the title "The Rise of Japan was not Unexpected," in the July issue of the Kinkodo Co.'s "Russo-Japanese War," but it is such an able and interesting document that we need make no apology for referring to it again at greater length. The opinion that was prevalent among foreigners for many years after the Restoration, that Japan's sudden adoption of western civilisation was only a flash-in-the-pan which would die out quickly, has long since faded away under the strong light of facts; and Count Okuma shows in the address before us that to call the change sudden and unexpected is a mistake. Count Okuma says: "The recent development and prosperity of the Japanese Empire is no sudden and unexpected event which has come before the world without any adequate cause or reason for its coming into existence. It is the necessary outcome of certain causes well known to all who have studied our national history." Count Okuma then enunciates a rule, to which he says there are no exceptions, and he gives some instances. The rule is: "Any nation, no matter what its constitution or form of government may be, will prosper so long as it keeps itself swimming with the great current of human thought: to attempt to stem the current or swim

against it, involves national ruin." Nations, in fact, are governed by the same laws as individuals; if you are not "in the swim," you are socially dead.

Spain is taken as the first example. For two centuries she was the great Power in Europe. "Spanish settlements were to be found in every quarter of the globe, and the name of Spain was feared and respected over the whole continent of Europe;" but a bigoted and ignorant oligarchy gained possession of her government, and Spain's power fell as quickly as it had risen. Holland and Turkey are given as two more instances of the decay of what were once great Powers, though really in the case of Holland the wonder is, not that she is not a great Power now, but that so small a country should ever have been able to become, even if only for a time, such a prominent factor in the world. "Russia," says Count Okuma, "is now following the bad examples of those countries; the same poison is at work in her political and social system, and the same symptoms of disease are manifesting themselves. An ignorant and arrogant hierarchy, an ostentatious Court, a corrupt moral atmosphere in the aristocracy, in the military and naval services, in the very entourage of the Czar himself, this is the poison that is destroying her life. Russia is trying to swim against the stream of human enlightenment; she cannot well escape from the punishment that inevitably follows upon such a line of action."

The rise of Japan is due to her possessing, nearly half a century ago, a band of statesmen and a Sovereign who saw that what was required to bring the empire into the circle of civilised nations was the "adopting what is good from every country, and entering into an honourable rivalry in culture and civilisation with all nations throughout the world." The following are the original words of the Imperial Rescript at the time of the Restoration:

"1.—In administering the business of the State, We shall settle affairs by public opinion which shall have an opportunity of expressing itself in public representative assembly.

"2.—Our administration shall be in the interests of the whole people, and not of any particular class of Our subjects.

"3.—No person, whether official or private citizen, shall be hindered in the prosecution of his legitimate business.

"4.—The bad customs of past ages shall be abolished, and Our Government shall tread in the paths of civilisation and enlightenment.

"5.—We shall endeavour to raise the prestige and honour of Our country by seeking knowledge throughout the world."

What might not Russia become if the Czar Nicholas would give his country such a Magna Charta as this.

The promises in this Imperial Rescript have been carried out, and Japan has kept abreast of the tide of human progress. It was recognised from the first that to enjoy the full benefit of this Magna Charta the people must be educated, and "for more than thirty years, the Government of Japan has devoted a very large amount of attention and energy to the question of education, and the best training that could be procured has been given with a generous hand to students of political, social, and military affairs, as well as to those preparing themselves for humbler but no less important walks of life in commerce, industry, and agriculture."

The Japanese statesmen followed Lord Say's reasoning:—

"Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven."

One great advantage enjoyed by Japan has been the complete absence of any tendency to religious intolerance. Religion has always been free in Japan. Shintoism and Buddhism flourished side by side. Christianity was welcomed when it came in the 16th century, and in the course of some forty years there were some six million Christian converts in Japan. When the great Tokugawa Shogun Iyeyasu destroyed the Christian missions and crushed out the open profession of Christianity, it was because, as is too often the case with the Roman Catholic Church, the Spanish priests undertook a political propaganda, threatening the independence of the country. The fate of the Philippines has justified Iyeyasu.

"During the 216 years of her seclusion from the world, Japan was quietly developing her internal resources, and her treasures of national literature and vigour. It was with well-husbanded stores of energy and activity that she at length emerged once more from her seclusion to attain to eminence by strides of unparalleled rapidity." Count Okuma looks forward to a period of great national prosperity when the present war comes to an end. "Japan," he says, "has never been an advocate of war, and will never draw her sword from its sheath unless compelled to do so by the pressure of foreign Powers. We are fighting now for peace and not for war; and when peace is secured we shall be only too glad to put by the sword and devote ourselves to the promotion of the higher interests of our country. . . . The present eminence of our country is no mushroom growth. It has its roots in the past, and finds its true explanation in historical causes which anyone

may understand that reads them. I hope, too, that many foreigners may be induced to devote attention to the history of Japan. They will then understand that the present war is not one of race against race or religion against religion, but that the victory of Japan means the fusion into one harmonious whole of the civilisations of East and West." Superficial observers find in the success of Japan the intensification of the "Yellow Peril." It means really the disappearance of the "Yellow Peril;" the renaissance of Asia, if it occurs at all, will have lost its danger to the West, because it will be guided by a Power which, while it is geographically Eastern, is intellectually Western.

THE SINKING OF THE HIPSANG.

25th August.

It is difficult to write with coolness and moderation on the outrage committed on the 16th of last month by the commander, whose name, fortunately for himself, cannot be consigned to the infamy it deserves, of the Russian destroyer Ratstorpny. Captain Bradley's long and careful account of the treatment of his vessel, an account which, apart entirely from Captain Bradley's reputation, bears on its face its warranty of strict veracity, shows that the destruction of the Hipsang with the killing and maiming of some of her Chinese passengers and crew was a wanton and reckless outrage such as only a fool or a madman could perpetrate. Presuming that the commander was a madman, this cannot excuse the Russian authorities; they are as culpable for putting a weapon like a destroyer in the hands of an irresponsible officer as a man would be who put a loaded revolver in the hands of a child. There is no possible justification or excuse for the action of the commander of the Ratstorpny. The merest landsman could not mistake the Hipsang for a man-of-war, and it needs no words to show the preposterousness of the insinuation that she fired on the destroyer. The other insinuation that she was coming out of Pigeon Bay, as if she had been in to communicate with Japanese there, is equally false. She was going along on her ordinary course from Newchwang to Chefoo and her lights were burning brightly. Dawa was breaking and it was light enough for one of the officers to make out that it was a destroyer which was seen in the offing. A shot was fired from the destroyer and Captain Bradley stopped his engines and went astern and hoisted his colours. Still the destroyer kept on firing shells, killing and wounding Chinese on the Hip-

sang, and finally discharged a torpedo at her and sank her. Granted that the officers of the Russian torpedo-boats at Port Arthur have been put into such a state of panic by the Japanese that fear dominates all their reasoning faculties, that is a reason for putting them in an asylum on shore, not for confiding such a weapon of destruction as the Ratstorpny to their hands. The condition to which some of the Russian naval officers have been reduced by the war is known by what we learnt from the American newspaper correspondent who chartered the Fawan. They are utterly irresponsible and reckless, we were told, and the sinking of the Hipsang is a proof of it. In any civilised country the commander of the Ratstorpny would be put on his trial for murder, for it was nothing short of wanton murder without a shadow of provocation, the only redeeming feature being that while the Hipsang was sinking, the Ratstorpny did after some persuasion take on board the surviving crew and passengers. Captain Bradley testifies to the kindness shown by the commander and officers of the destroyer to the Europeans after they were taken on board; this kindness to men who had lost everything and nearly lost their lives at the hands of these very men seems a little thin and unsatisfying. When they got ashore these foreigners and Chinese who were absolutely innocent of the smallest fault were kept prisoners for over a fortnight, and then marched down to the coast and put on board a junk to make the voyage to Chefoo or wherever they could fetch, without any food. And when we say that the present is a war between civilisation and barbarism, and that the barbarism is not on the side of Japan, there are a few who pretend that we are unjust to Russia. We have only to quote the finding of the Naval Court:—

"The Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office to the fact that the steamship Hipsang was proceeding with due caution between Newchwang and Chefoo on a correct course, and that without any just cause, or reason, she was sunk without any warning by being torpedoed, and that the loss of life was due to shell fire prior to the act of torpedoing the vessel, and that these acts were done by a Russian torpedo-boat-destroyer."

It has been suggested that the only way the Russian Government sees of escaping without too much loss of prestige from the mess and muddle into which the country has been dragged by the Czar's representatives in the Far East, is by provoking Great Britain into hostile action; when this is done, the Czar can put on his

Hague Convention mask and make terms with Japan on the ground that he cannot reasonably be expected to fight with Great Britain and Japan at once, his encounters with the latter alone having resulted in an unbroken series of defeats both on land and water. Russia's attacks on British steamers, German steamers being treated consistently with much less asperity, do not seem as if they could have any other motive than anxiety to provoke Great Britain beyond endurance. That endurance will be prolonged as far as possible, for we do not want another war on our hands so soon after that in South Africa, and it has been from the first the preoccupation of Europe to confine the war between Japan and Russia to the smallest possible area. If it should spread, the responsibility will rest on Russia alone. British forbearance has been strained almost to the breaking-point, and when the facts of the Hipsang case are realised at home, there is likely to be an outburst of indignation which will stir even the most apathetic Foreign Secretary.

We cannot close without complimenting Captain Bradley and his officers on their behaviour throughout the events which culminated in the sinking of the Hipsang, and on the way in which they gave their evidence. Their conduct throughout maintained the highest traditions of British sailors.

Outports, Etc.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th August.

The "Congregation of Worshippers."

A good deal of unrest seems to be prevalent just now in some parts of the Kuangtung province, and possibilities of evil are believed to exist. In the silk-growing district of Shuntak, one of the richest counties of the province, and one most difficult of effective control, because of its almost innumerable channels, canals, and small streams, a large number of men are reported to be arming and drilling, and thus forming themselves into an organised body. They are known as the 拜會 Pái Hui, or "Congregation of Worshippers." Their numbers, of course, cannot be known, but, in Chinese phraseology, they are said to amount to "several thousands." The name is new among the different organisations which flourish in the Empire, and is said to carry two possible connotations. The character Pái, as all novices in Chinese know, means "to worship." It is used to describe the ceremony at the New Year's Festival, when Chinese friends visit each other, and the fact that at that time men visit is regarded as an undoubted fact that they are friends. So here the members of this "Worshipping Congregation" are assumed to be friends, who will stand by

one another even to the end. Some say that at their secret meetings a space is cleared, on which an idol is placed, and the worshippers gather round it, just as the Boxers worshipped and believed themselves to be inspired and protected by the gods. But though the name is changed, the purpose of this society is said to be the same as that of the Triads. Whether this "congregation" will assume threatening dimensions remains to be seen. With the Kuangtsai business on hand, however, and the province to a great extent depleted of troops, in order to suppress the insurrection in the inner province, this movement will give the officials some uneasiness, and the pacification of the disaffected parties may be found a difficult task.

Unrest in the Kuangtung Province.

In a previous letter I mentioned the fact, well known to all your readers now, that Viceroy Ts'en had gone to Kuangsi, personally to quell the trouble there. You will probably be in possession of more recent data, anent the Kuangsi rebellion, than I can furnish you. It is believed here, however, that in addition to such "Congregations" as I have referred to above, restlessness and brigandage throughout the province are very serious. The local officials seem unable or unwilling to act vigorously to suppress them. I saw a letter this week from one who lives in the interior of this province, and this correspondent, who was conversant with the condition of affairs, stated that in the north of Kuangtung, he was personally acquainted with no less than ten persons who had been shot down by robbers. By this I mean that information was brought to him, by those whose authority was reliable, that these cases occurred. Yet no-one seemed to interfere. This anarchy presses heavily on the small communities of native Christians in the interior, who are often outside the sympathy of the authorities, and bereft of the protection of their own clans. My correspondent and a German gentleman had almost decided to visit the Hsien magistrate, and press upon him the true state of affairs, not with any intention of interfering, but to make him see things as they are, in the hope that something might be done to stop this pillage. Often enough these marauders are in possession of better weapons than the authorities, and the latter are not anxious to meet the robbers. At any rate, what with the Viceroy away, and the province partially denuded of troops, the outlook is not prepossessing, especially for those who are exposed to such attacks and have no power to protect themselves.

Anger among the Boating Population.

Yet another incident indicates the unsatisfactory condition of affairs. It is true that in happier lands such blocks happen. There has been a determined and triumphant opposition shown by the boat people against what they regard as an iniquitous tax, which was levied by an unauthorised party, in order to fill their own pockets. As hinted above, it is not easy to get at the exact truth as to the cause of many things that transpire in China, nor does this really matter. Whether it was the person to whom the right to tax the passage-boats here in Canton was leased, or the underlings of the yamen, seeing that the Viceroy is away, who imposed the additional tax, mattered little. The money was claimed and

refused. Every boat of any size anchored up, and amidst angry growls the captains and crews awaited developments. This continued during four days, and the inconvenience became so galling, and the tension so severe, that many of the shopkeepers decided to close their shops on the following day unless the authorities gave way. The powers that be climbed down, and withdrew the tax. Thereupon things resumed their normal course. These collisions prove how really powerful the democracy is here in China, when, as in big cities, it can combine and agree what it will do. Of course, those who fight suffer pecuniary loss, but this is little compared with what they would have paid, had they submitted to the extra claim. The people thus show their power and keep the mandarins in check.

A Regrettable Incident.

Recently, at Wongshe, the headquarters of the workers of the Canton-Hankow railway, a riot occurred, which, though brief, unfortunately led to bloodshed. It is not easy to get at facts, unless one goes and interviews those who are the chief actors, but from what I gathered from the Chinese the data were these. Some Indians, employed as constables, were preparing their evening meal. A number of Chinese coolies, moved by curiosity, gathered to look on, and thereby angered the Indians who are well-known to be averse to intruders at such times. They therefore tried to drive off the crowd, and one of them used force; thereupon the mob, incensed at such treatment, for they will resent interference from a black more swiftly than from a white-skinned man, rose in anger and began to throw stones. A serious riot was anticipated. One of the foreigners on the spot, an American, drew a loaded revolver, and fired several shots, killing one man, and wounding some others. This quelled the mob, for there was no wish to create a disturbance, or really do harm to anyone. Much bitter feeling, however, has been engendered, for this is not the first time that a tragedy of this kind has occurred. The American has been arrested. In jail, during this August weather, he will have an opportunity to consider the folly of such an action, when it is too late. It is much to be regretted that where there are so many foreigners at work, side by side with the Chinese, there is not one who has a complete mastery of the native language, who can, in a few words, inform the crowd of what is allowable and what is reprehensible, and I have found that in all cases, except those which had been planned for the sake of trouble, a few words, with a calm face, will be found a better protection than either truncheons or revolvers.

A Sad Picture of Native Life.

It is frequently the case in the country districts of China, that usages which apply to a particular neighbourhood are quite unknown in other districts not far removed. At Tungpo, situated not far from Whampoa, a strange custom obtains, to the effect that when the bride visits her home, after the first month of married life, she need not return to her husband till two or three years have expired. It has been reported to me, on reliable authority, that recently six young brides committed suicide together. They were more or less friendly as village maidens, and had all been married within a year. Having all returned to their homes according to custom, the husband of one of them insisted that his wife should return to him, or he would take a

concubine. Thereupon the six young women, it is alleged, determined to commit suicide together, and in order to do this effectively, they secretly proceeded to the river's bank, and each couple having tied themselves by the wrists and ankles, flung themselves into the river. They accomplished their purpose and were drowned. Thereupon the husband of one of them threatened to bring an action against the parents of his wife, because they had failed to instruct their daughter, when young, in her duty. The parents, fearing trouble as far as their daughter was concerned, paid the angry husband \$60. We may assume that these statements are reliable, and if so this sad picture presents us with a terrible revelation of native life. Those who know China best, are most conscious of how very little they really know of the inner life of this strange people, and it is only by such facts as these that light is really thrown on their social and family life.

The English Language.

It is an agreeable change to turn from these somewhat gloomy incidents, and chronicle the fact that amidst all this uncertainty, the younger generation is more eager than ever to become acquainted with the English language. The Ellis Kadoorie schools are well filled with students, who pay good fees for the excellent tuition they receive. A school for the imparting of a European education has recently been started here in connection with the Roman Catholic cathedral. It is alleged, however, that though the fees are exceedingly small, when the pupils found that some pressure would be brought to bear upon them to learn French, they declined to remain, but preferred to pay higher fees and get an English education. One finds Chinese of very imperfect equipment teaching "English" in the most out-of-the-way corners, and though this is, perhaps, to be regretted, yet it points clearly enough to the change that has come over this people.

Steamboat Competition

One of the most marked developments that strikes one here is the number of steamboats that now ply on the Canton river between Canton and Hongkong. The two French boats have been withdrawn for the time. It has been alleged that there has been some disagreement between their builders and the owners. Yet every twenty-four hours, five or six steamers start from each port for the other, respectively. This competition must be very disastrous, and there are some who think that the best days of the old company are passed. Their charge is \$8 first class, exclusive of meals, whilst for the same journey the Kwangchow charges \$4. Moreover, as most of the cargo is shipped by natives, these naturally prefer their own steamers, and so there is little hope that the old line will ever get back the old trade. Meanwhile for the present, Chinese passengers get to Hongkong for the smallest possible sum.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th August.

There seems to be no special excitement here about the war, though, thanks to the nearness of Shanghai and the native papers published there, the people seem to get a little news, much of it, however, very much mixed up. There is

manifest all the time the old fear of the Muscovite. So far as I am able to learn the sympathy is all very strongly for Japan among the natives. One Japanese iron-ore steamer was lying here yesterday waiting, presumably, for the Russians to clear out of Shanghai. There is considerable building going on in the native part of the city and possibly a railway to this place would increase its prosperity.

A Conservative City.

Chinkiang is very conservative (which is another name apparently for ignorance, wickedness, and stupidity), and they still have the old gong beating about the streets at night, and the same old "thief catch thief" plan of policing the city. We hear of progress in other places, but when it comes here there is a little yelling and burning and killing, and then the mandarin is changed for another, and things go on in the "good old way." One is often reminded of Huck Finn and his return to his hoghead, and rags. The water has been so high the launches have not been running for some time to Yangchou. One indication of the deadness of the Chinese life is seen in this, that the stopping of the launches does not seem to be greatly missed by the people. It is hard to supply a demand, when there is no demand.

Sour Grapes.

Many of the missionaries are away for the summer, and some of the members of the community. Many cannot get away on account of their work and so have to sweat it out, finding that, after all, staying at home is not so bad as it is supposed to be. The summer has not been unbearably hot in this port.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

17th August.

Naval.

The harbour has presented for some days past a rather militant appearance, there being the French cruisers Gueydon and Sully with the destroyers Fronde and Mousquet, and the Iphigenia, Jaguar, and Elcano in port. The large vessels impress the natives very much and many of them are asking why this display of the "Arm of the Flesh." When told that they fulfil on water what the police do on land, namely, keep the peace, the Chinese look as if either they did not quite believe it or understand.

The Iphigenia left on Wednesday morning for Shanghai. There was a very enjoyable smoking concert given on board on Monday evening, in which several members of the community took part. The Vestal is now here to represent the British navy.

Sport.

During the present summer several cricket matches have been played here, mostly between Hankow and the Navy. The Hankow team have generally been victorious, as was the case last Saturday, when they played against the Iphigenia, though the match was a very close one. The new building of the Race Club is rising slowly, but it will hardly be ready for the use of the members and their friends at the autumn meeting.

Business.

The tea season is over and most of the Chaszees have departed. From all accounts the crops have not been equal to former years, though prices have been fairly high. Owing to the war we have

missed this year those fine steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Sanitary.

The Prefect of Hanyang is doing his best to persuade the people of the advantages of having clean streets, and is trying to get them to assist the officials whose duty it is to look after such matters. He issued a proclamation recently in which was pointed out how each household might help by seeing that all garbage was removed each morning from each house to the place assigned by the authorities for depositing it outside the city. Receptacles are provided in certain streets for those who are too poor to keep servants to carry the rubbish to the river bank. Cleanliness being next to godliness this is an indication of progress.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19th August.

The Sanctity of the Poyang Lake.

The question of the closing of the Poyang Lake to foreign gunboats is still interesting people at this port. The reason alleged by the Commandant of the Hukou forts in his request that H. M. S. Snipe should not enter it for firing practice, was the presence of rebels and such unruly persons, who might be incited to overt acts by the sight of a foreign vessel. The German gunboat Vaterland overrode the same objection by pleading the Admiral's orders, and has just returned from firing practice in the lake, which has not apparently produced any ill results. To the foreign "man in the street" the presence of rebels would seem a very good reason for taking the opportunity to impress the power of Western nations on the celestial mind.

H. M. S. Iphigenia

has been here for a couple of days, and Captain Fawcner united his persuasion to that of the Consul, but all in vain. So it is said that he will bring the matter to the notice of the Viceroy at Nanking, on his way down the river.

Sporting Notes.

At present the river is falling rapidly, the mark to-day being 36ft. 7in. Sportsmen are hoping that this will bring the snipe to their usual feeding grounds at Kiukiang: hitherto there has been no sport, one snipe only falling to the gun of an officer of the Iphigenia.

The French cruiser Sully passed down river yesterday.

KULING.

(FROM OUR CHUCHOU CORRESPONDENT.)

13th August.

The Council.

Again the cycle has turned and the estate "fathers" have been called to render the annual account of their behaviour and receive their reward or punishment. They have been rewarded this time as all members retiring from the Council were re-elected. They are Messrs. F. F. Meigs and J. E. Williams of Nanking, Dr. Booth of Hankow, and Pastor Kranz of Shanghai. Dr. Beebe, who has been called suddenly to America by the illness of his wife, resigned and this place was filled by Mr. J. S. Adams of Hanyang. S. I. Woodbridge presided over the meeting in his usual happy way and Messrs. Littell and Titus took the secretaryship.

The Law of Conscience.

For some years efforts have been made toward establishing a condition of affairs by which more authority could be wielded in a legal way by the Estate. This year a plan was offered by which the lotholders should bind themselves to observe the rules and regulations governing the Estate and obligate themselves to regularly pay taxes. The law of "conscience" has seemed to work very well so far. This past year only three lotholders failed to pay their taxes and one of those is not at present in China, so we are doing well with the present system. But the efforts to enforce sanitary and like regulations have not always been so successful, hence the need of more legal power.

The Church Question

came up and through the eloquence and persuasiveness of Mr. Arnold Foster of Wuchang assumed an entirely different aspect from what most of us had been considering it. The present church seats 380 people. Time after time it had been crowded full and men have stood. Children have been left at home. When we consider that the adult population as shown by the census of one night amounts to 438 persons and the children swell the grand total to 727 we can better appreciate the need of a new church. Plans were made and displayed for a building which will cost about \$8,200 and seat 650 people. The plans admit of later additions which when totally complete would furnish a building seating 2,000 people. More than this, practical guarantees were given that in a few years a second building will be erected in a more central position which will be used for all secular meetings, such as the annual land-renters' meeting, concerts, lectures, library etc.

The Childrens' Sports.

In the afternoon the annual childrens' sports were held and nearly the entire population of the estate assembled in front of the C.I.M. school-building to witness the races of a very happy lot of children. First and second prizes were given for all events. Lemonade and cake were also served. The singing of the Kuling hymn, written by Dr. Beebe, closed the public events of the day. At night many of the cottages were lit up with Chinese lanterns and fire-crackers made music all over the valley.

Miscellaneous.

There are now 145 houses on the estate, nine being added to the number in the past year. The British still lead in the number of inhabitants, they having 377 representatives. The Americans as usual take second place with 299. The finances show a balance in hand. Much confidence was shown in the management under Mr. Berkin and arrangements have been made with him so that he will continue in office for some time to come. The estate is now connected with the outside world by telegraph and two mails are received daily. Our commissariat is complete and the population have much cause for joy and little for discontent.

Illness of Mrs. Beebe.

The friends of Dr. Beebe were greatly grieved the other day when he received a cablegram from America announcing the dangerous illness of his wife. His going leaves the city of Nanking with no male doctor who speaks the Mandarin language. However the good news is received that Dr. Stuart will return this fall. Also the Christian Mission are expecting reinforcements among whom are Dr. Bayton and family. This will do much to relieve the heavy burden which was falling on the shoulders of Dr. Macgowan of the Quaker Mission in that place.

Herman Williams,

who was a chaplain in the American army during the campaign in the Philippines and who now is a missionary in those

islands, is sojourning here with his family for a couple of months. He will be on the programme of the Christian Mission Convention which assembles here from the 14th till the 18th August.

The Religious Services

here are of a higher than usual order this year. The Rev. Stuart Holden who held a series of meetings here under the direction of the Keswick Convention was greatly appreciated. He set a high standard and later speakers have not departed from it. Last Sunday the Rev. G. G. Warren was in the pulpit and on the 14th August Dr. Griffith John will address us if health permits.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th August.

Reception to New Secretary.

On Monday evening last the soldiers of the American and British guards in Peking gave a reception at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to the newly arrived secretary, Mr. Gilbert. There was a goodly attendance from both camps and an elaborate programme had been prepared. A large gramophone, the gift of Miss Helen Gould, had been brought by the Secretary and now came into full use. Fully two hundred cylinders belong to the machine and ample opportunity was offered for entertainment. It is doubtless the best instrument of its kind that has ever come into North China. Solos were interspersed by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Smythe, of the guards, the latter having a special aptitude in singing negro melodies. Mr. Gilbert was introduced by Mr. Darrah and made a most favourable impression. He is full of enthusiasm, has many new ideas, and has special training for his work. There is reason to expect that the Y. M. C. A. in Peking will become a large part of the social life of the soldiers here and be a means of help in more ways than one.

The Monetary Commission.

The items concerning the indifference of the native officials to this Commission seem hardly to be founded in fact. Perhaps no Commission sent out by a foreign government has had a more cordial reception in Peking, been more heartily supported by the Minister of its own nationality, or been given a fairer hearing than the present Commission which exists by virtue of the invitation of the Chinese Government. The time is limited for conferences and the bad roads and persistent rains have tended to prevent the attendance of officials from distant parts of the city. It is certainly most unusual to see so many high officials attend so many meetings and brave wind and weather, almost daily, to listen to and take part in difficult financial discussions. The object of the mission is one certainly most difficult of achievement. It is nothing less than the total regeneration of the Chinese monetary system and its reorganisation on a thoroughly scientific basis. The whole scheme is revolutionary in Chinese history and something which has not been attempted for a millenium. That the Chinese are alive to the defects of the present system there can be no doubt. They are thoroughly dissatisfied. The system presented by Professor Jenks has obtained the approval of the leading monetary experts of the world, and if China adopts it, she will in a few years stand abreast with all the gold countries in this regard, to the great

advantage of her foreign trade and with immense benefit to her entire population.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 11th August.

Port Arthur.

Japan is taking Port Arthur a little at a time, thus prolonging the excitement. The "impregnable" stronghold has already been captured several times, in the imagination of enterprising journalists. Recently the "Asahi" and "Hochi" sent in advance to their agencies in the country many copies of "expresses," reporting the fall of Port Arthur, with instructions that they were to be distributed immediately the news of the actual taking should be wired from the head office. The local agencies, however, immediately scattered them broadcast and celebrations took place in some provincial towns.

New Defences.

An officer, who returned to Saseho on the 9th inst., says that the first defensive line at Port Arthur consists of artificial works which the Russians have constructed with the greatest care as additions to the natural defences. A dangerous elaboration has been made in the wire entanglements and entrenchments, the former system having proved of little defensive value at Kinchou and Nanshan. In the trenches at Port Arthur are planted pieces of glass and nails. Moreover, the Russians have spread lime to the depth of several feet with the idea that even if the Japanese succeed in passing the other obstacles they will be baffled by the dust of the lime zone and a rapid fire will annihilate them. The officer remarks that suitable measures are being taken to overcome these obstacles.

In Corea.

Japanese military discipline is being strictly applied to those native officials who have been secretly communicating with certain objectionable foreigners. Kang Shog-ko, an influential household official, has been arraigned by the Japanese gendarmerie in his country seat. It is also reported that the Japanese Minister in Seoul has been suggesting to the Korean Government that the Army should be disbanded, with the exception of small guards at Seoul and Pingyang.

Imperial Generosity.

The Emperor of Corea has contributed through the Japanese Minister in Seoul 15,000 yen in aid of the families of Japanese soldiers and sailors at the front.

The Emperor of Japan has been pleased to send another chamberlain to the land forces and a naval attaché to the combined fleet to convey messages of sympathy to the officers and men and to distribute imperial gifts.

Japanese Prizes.

The finding was delivered in the Yokosuka Prize Court on the 8th inst. in the case of the Russian steamer Thalia, captured on the 13th April by the warship Takao, while she was in dock at Hakodate for repairs. The Kamtschatska Commerce and Industry Company, her owners, lodged a petition for her release, but it was dismissed.

Captain Lewis, of the British steamer Samara, chartered by the Hokkaido-Colliery Railway Company, which recently arrived at Yokohama from Muroran has applied to the Yokohama Customs for a fresh permit to charter. The steamer met

the Vladivostock squadron in the Tsugaru straits on the 20th July and was ordered to stop. The captain burned his permit and other documents issued by the Japanese before the Russian officers came on board, and so escaped confiscation.

The Sunken Hitachi Maru.

The joint funeral of the late Lieutenant Colonel Suchi, of the Second Reserve Imperial Guards, and 135 others, who met their fate on board the military transport Hitachi Maru, will be held in Tokio on the 20th inst., the cortege leaving the Imperial Guard barracks for the Aoyama cemetery in an impressive procession.

Prince Fushimi.

H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi, who has recently returned from the front, is said to be going to the United States to see the St. Louis World's Fair, by way of testifying to Japan's interest in the States and to the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

General Yamaguchi,

commander of the Japanese troops in the Boxer affair in 1900, is dead. His career as a soldier dates back to the famous Restoration war. In 1896 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General and appointed the commander of the fifth (Hiroshima) Division, and it was during the tenure of this post that he rendered distinguished services in North China and was invested with the Second Order of the Golden Kite. Having been promoted full General and appointed Imperial War Councillor early this year, he came up to Tokio, where he succumbed to cancer in the stomach on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., in the 59th year of age. On the day before his death the General was advanced to the rank of Viscount, from that of Baron, and was raised to the Junior Second Court Rank. The funeral service took place on Tuesday morning, according to Buddhist rites, with full military honours.

The Death of Sadanji.

The Japanese theatrical world, which recently was concerned by the death of Ichikawa Danjuro and Onoye Kikugoro, loses one of its spectacular figures in the demise of Ichikawa Sadanji. The three were considered the foremost actors in Japan. Sadanji belonged to the old school of acting, and his principal rôles were the heroes of classical romance. On the Japanese stage female characters are almost entirely represented by male performers. Sadanji, however, rarely essayed feminine parts. He was a master of the swash-buckler style of performing, and did not care much for the mere subtle stagecraft of which Danjuro was the chief exponent. Sadanji was sixty-three years at the time of his death on Sunday morning. The provisional funeral took place on Tuesday.

17th August.

Kamimura Kantai Banzai.

The whole Tokio Press could not help waxing sentimental in its comment on the heavy blow dealt at the enemy's Vladivostock fleet by Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron. If the Kamimura Kantai has so far been made a butt for criticisms and very frequently for unjust strictures, the latest brilliant engagement on the north of Tsushima has completely re-established its ability and reputation, especially as the sinking of a warship of over ten thousand tons' displacement, as the result of fighting, had never taken place in the naval annals of the world. Altogether, the total discomfiture of the Vladivostock cruisers, on the heels of the irreparable

crippling of the Port Arthur squadron, has closed one great act of the war so far as naval fighting is concerned. On the other hand, some papers warn against over-sanguineness and urge that unless all Russian ships are annihilated they may continue to make harm or at least be a cause of danger.

The Reschitjelni.

The reported protest by Russia against the seizure of the destroyer Reschitjel-nij by the Japanese at Chefoo is regarded as a comical side of the question. On the whole, the measures taken by the commander of the Japanese destroyer flotilla had somewhat an extreme character, but under the circumstances his action was unmistakably justifiable. When the exact history of the affair is known abroad, there cannot be much doubt that public opinion will endorse Japan. The Tokio Press emphasises the saving of about 600 Russian officers and men, from the Rurik, in contrast with the sort of humanity experienced by the Kinshiu Maru and Hitachi Maru, among other ships.

The Future of the War.

Dwelling on the duration of the war, the semi-official "Kokumin" emphasises that the view entertained by some observers that the present struggle will be concluded in one stage, by the capture of Port Arthur and Liaoyang, is too optimistic. It only marks the conclusion of the first stage, and there must be a second and third stage to consider. It is a growing belief in well-informed circles that the end of the war is very far distant. The country with which Japan is now fighting is Russia, whose actions cannot be measured by common standards. When defeated in fighting, the Russians do not know they are defeated. They do not know when to give way. There is no denying the fact that a series of unbroken defeats on land and sea is not sufficient to convince Russia that she is mistaken in continuing the campaign. Russia, which claims to be the strongest Power in the world, can by no means abandon the idea that she will be victorious in the long run. On the other hand, our object in the war is the defence of our Empire and the maintenance of the permanent peace of the extreme Orient, proceeds the "Kokumin." If Russia is regardless of her defeat even upon the fall of Port Arthur and Liaoyang, and is persistent to continue the war, Japan must go on and fight, no matter how long the war may last, until she has accomplished her object. In the present war, this Empire accepted the challenge of Russia, though in form Japan took the offensive. The Japanese must be prepared for protracted warfare, concludes the Tokio journal, and all things must be managed accordingly.

Japan and Corea.

The idea of dispatching a higher general adviser to Corea from Japan has fallen through for the time being. It is rather safe and satisfactory. Japan's policy in Corea is not to be defined at Seoul, but in the Kasumigaseki (which corresponds to Downing Street in London, and the Quai d'Orsay in Paris). The abolition of the Korean "standing army" is most advisable, under the existing financial conditions of the Peninsula Government. The foreign officers of Corea will be better placed under the direction of Kasumigaseki and their duties will be fulfilled better if they act constantly in deference with the advice of the Japanese Re-

presentative in Seoul. It is not surprising that the recall of the Korean Ministers abroad is urged. Japan will satisfactorily represent and support Corea's interests in foreign countries. Corea must wake up before it is too late. Her days of childish irresponsibility and ignorance are slipping away. She now owes her present measure of integrity to Japan's friendship and forbearance. If she would preserve the recent alliance she must co-operate in all measures of mutual interests.

Imperial Thanks.

On Friday last His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant the following Imperial Rescript to Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:—

"We appreciate the valour and bravery shown by the officers and men of the Combined Fleet in attacking the main body of the enemy's fleet off Port Arthur and defeating it with heavy damage."

On Monday His Majesty the Emperor sent the following message to Vice-Admiral Kamimura:—

"The Second Squadron, which has been entrusted amid great hardships with the interception of the Korean channel, has at last successfully defeated the enemy's warships from Vladivostock and attained a brilliant success, sinking one of these ships."

"We profoundly appreciate the diligence and valour of the officers and men. We wish you will all endeavour to achieve a decisive success in the future."

Royalty at the Front.

H.I.H. Major-General Prince Kanin, Commander of a certain Brigade of Cavalry, left Tokio this forenoon "on the way down to the west," as the Japanese Press puts it.

H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu of Jushi-no-miya (formerly of Kwacho-no-miya) who was serving as a Lieutenant-Commander on board the flagship Mikasa in the great naval engagement on the 10th inst., arrived at Saseho on the 14th inst., by the hospital-ship Saikio Maru. The injury of the Prince was a slight abrasion of the breast which may be painful but cannot become serious. He is the eldest son of General Prince Fushimi, who commanded the First Division in the capture of Nanshan and who is now reported to be visiting shortly the St. Louis Exposition.

Foreign Visitors to Japan.

Your readers will remember that the Welcome Society and the Mayors and the Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities in Japan some time ago sent a circular abroad, stating that as Japan was outside of the war area there was no danger whatever in tourists visiting Japan during the war. With regard to this circular, Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister at London, communicates to the authorities here that he has caused the leading newspapers in Europe and even in Egypt to publish these circulars, and has specially given a copy of the same to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, travellers' agents. The latter state in this connection that the scarcity of visitors to Japan this year is not due to the war, but is caused by the St. Louis Exhibition, which has attracted the majority of travellers to the United States. Again, the failure of Trusts in America has caused many Americans, who are the greatest travellers, to abandon their usual tours.

Miscellaneous.

It is now asserted that the British steamer Calchas was captured on the

same day as the s.s. Arabia and sent to Saghalien.

The new premises of the Yokohama Specie Bank were opened for inspection on Saturday, the 13th inst. Every effort appears to have been made to secure arrangements for the most modern and efficient conduct of business and these efforts are crowned with no small measure of success. Not only are the business facilities of the best but the comfort of both clients and staff has evidently been given earnest consideration with most satisfactory results.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th July.

The New Army Scheme.

Last night, after several significant postponements, Mr. Arnold Forster unfolded his new scheme of army reform. Its broad features have on the whole been favourably received both by Conservative and Liberal journals; but nearly all are most careful to reserve final judgment not only on the details, but on the whole scheme. This attitude was indeed rendered inevitable by the somewhat nebulous character of Mr. Arnold-Forster's presentation of the scheme. The new War Minister is not entirely to blame for this. It is an open secret that he had to fight tooth and nail for his scheme in the Cabinet almost up to the very last day; and although he proved triumphant in the end he was compelled to make some concessions. Indeed it is not clear even now how far in matters of detail he was giving his own individual opinion and how far he was committing his colleagues. There no doubt, however, that the scheme to which he has obtained his colleagues' consent is essentially his own scheme—the product in the main of his brain. Mr. Arnold-Forster is not personally very popular with his fellow members. There is a somewhat aggressive element of self-conceit in his character; but one can forgive a man for having a good opinion of himself if that opinion is well-founded, and the new Secretary for War has proved that he possesses remarkable constructive ability combined with a force of character which has enabled him to overcome tremendous opposition. That Mr. Brodrick should have fought the scheme with all his might is not surprising, since its author, in introducing it, spoke with scarcely veiled contempt of his predecessor's scheme of army corps and three years' service, which he proposes to sweep entirely away.

Drastic Changes.

Whether the new scheme prove practicable or not, however, there cannot be the smallest doubt of the absolute failure of the Brodrick reforms. The three years' service system was based on the anticipation that 75 per cent of the men would be willing to extend their service in consequence of the inducements held out to them; as a matter of fact not 12 per cent remain in the army, and the proportion is constantly dwindling even from this low figure. The consequence is that whereas some 24,000 men are required for redrafts to India, not a tenth of this number are available. Mr. Forster's scheme, broadly, is to abolish the army corps and the "linked battalion" system, and to divide the whole army into two parts, a "General Service Army" to serve at home or abroad, and a "Home Service Army" to serve at

home in peace, but wherever it is required in war. The General Service Army is to be enlisted for nine years, and the Home Service Army for two years, thereafter going into the Reserves; and Mr. Forster calculates that all time-expired men of the General Service Army will be able if they want it to obtain employment in training recruits. Fourteen battalions are to be abolished, and the remaining battalions of the Regular Army are to be reduced to 500 each,—400 Home Service and 100 General Service. There is to be a small Striking Force of 15,000 or 16,000 men complete in all arms always ready at Aldershot to be sent abroad at a moment's notice. Mr. Forster wishes to sweep the militia away altogether, absorbing a number of selected battalions into the Home Service Army; but he finds "public opinion" or vested interests too strong for him, and for the time being he proposes only to raise the physical standard and lengthen the period of training—steps which, by choking off recruits, will tend towards the object he has in view—the extinction of this Auxiliary Force. The Volunteers are to be reduced to 180,000, of whom two-thirds will receive a reduced capitation grant, while one-third will have an increased grant and will be required to attain a much higher stage of efficiency.

The Militia and the Volunteers.

The great fight in the Cabinet is understood to have been over the militia; and as a large number of Members of the House of Commons are militia officers there will no doubt be strong opposition to the abolition of this force. That it will have to go in the end, however, can hardly be doubted. The militia, Mr. Arnold-Forster, acknowledges, have done admirable service in the past, and some of them did good service in the recent war in South Africa. But the report of the Esher Committee has shown that as a whole it is not efficient, and if we are to adopt the principle that we do not require a large army of defence, this is the piece which can best be spared. As regards the volunteers, since it is clear that we are paying heavily for men who, though classed "efficient," would be useless in war, there can be no strong objection to reducing the number while rendering the remainder more efficient. There is, however, a strong party with military connections which regards the militia as better worth preserving than the volunteers, and is persuaded that it is only the unpopularity which any Government would earn by doing away with the volunteers that has induced Mr. Arnold-Forster to attack the militia in preference.

The Position of the Government.

The suggestion that this new army scheme might help to the fall of the Government has already proved utterly baseless. In the first place the scheme will have no place in practical politics until next year; and by that time, as the War Secretary intimated, changes may have occurred which will place the War Department in quite other hands. In the second place the scheme as a whole will probably gain more supporters from the Liberals than it will lose from the Conservatives, though this will largely depend on the amount of the economy which would be effected by the new scheme. On this point Mr. Arnold-Forster has left us quite in the dark, though he based his scheme primarily on the necessity for cutting down military expenditure. He described our army as "one of the cost-

liest machines ever devised," but some of his opponents contend that the saving effected under his proposals would be nothing like in proportion to the reduction in the number of men.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Liberal Unionists.

Mr. Chamberlain's reorganised Liberal Unionist Council held its first meeting yesterday and he was duly elected its president in the place of the Duke of Devonshire. Hundreds of delegates from Liberal Unionist Associations all over the country were present in the Imperial Theatre, and the proceedings were enthusiastic and practically unanimous. This is largely due to the fact that Liberal Unionists who are also Freetraders refused for the most part to attend, and that Associations containing a majority of Freetraders refused to send delegates. But such Associations are very few, and it is perfectly clear now, if it was not before, that Mr. Chamberlain has carried the great bulk of the Liberal Unionist Party with him; indeed I doubt if the proportion of Freetraders among Liberal Unionists is much greater than that among Conservatives. Mr. Chamberlain has also made a further great step towards nobbling the Government. Two Cabinet Ministers, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Selborne, were elected Vice-Presidents of the new Association, and Mr. Victor Cavendish—the Duke of Devonshire's heir—and Sir Savile Crossley, junior members of Mr. Balfour's Administration, also received honorary offices, while in the evening Lord Lansdowne spoke on the same platform as Mr. Chamberlain. These objects were attained by confining the resolutions to Mr. Balfour's fiscal proposals, including mere "sympathy" with Mr. Chamberlain's preference scheme, but no one can doubt that the new organisation is intended to throw all its energies into the cause which Mr. Chamberlain is fighting.

Mr. Kruger.

The sudden death of Mr. Kruger in Switzerland has inspired a good deal of sympathy in the country. Though journals so intensely devoted to Imperialism as the "Globe" can find no good to say of the old man even in death, most of the newspapers do justice to the great qualities which inspired such devotion in his fellow-countrymen. Indeed there are not a few patriotic Englishmen to-day who are fain to admit, as Mr. Winston Churchill frankly declared during the progress of the war, that if they had been in President Kruger's place they would have acted exactly as he did. He declined to give the vote to "outlanders" because he knew that sooner or later the Boers would be submerged. He ought to have known that war would only produce the same result far more quickly; but Englishmen, now that the heat of battle is over, will not blame him very severely for taking up the sword in a hopeless cause.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

18th July.

Departed Glory.

It is always interesting to note the whims and changes of Dame Fashion. Quite a few years ago I suppose it was almost impossible to see a smarter crowd than one met on any of the three days of Henley regatta. The whole length of the course was lined on one side by beautifully decorated house-boats, on most

of which were to be seen scores of well-dressed women well-known in society; club stands and lawns told the same tale; for three days if one wished to meet one's friends one had to betake one's self to the charming little riverside resorts. Gradually, however, for some reason, as a society function Henley has been losing ground; probably the series of wet summers have had something to do with it, but in any case there can be no doubt that times have changed: this year the weather left nothing to be desired, as there was not even a shower during the entire regatta, and still for the first two days the attendance was, I believe, the smallest on record. I can only speak personally of Tuesday when there were certainly many fewer people than I have ever seen there before and everything seemed so quiet and lifeless that it was difficult to believe the actual regatta had begun; one felt one was assisting at a preliminary practice and that people were saving their smart clothes for the day itself. From this morning's papers I see that yesterday there were far more people, but that "the general air of dullness still prevailed and was not dissipated until late at night, when the illuminations and fireworks called forth much enthusiasm." I understand that His Majesty was approached this year and a suggestion made to him that if he and Queen Alexandra would visit Henley in the Royal barge during regatta week its ancient glories might thus be revived. Probably, like many of his subjects, King Edward did not fancy the crowd which would inevitably assemble; in any case the invitation was declined.

The Season's Craze.

Henley over, but little seems to be left of the London season. Of course Goodwood remains, but only the lucky few can get there, so it can hardly be reckoned as belonging to it. In reviewing the events that have happened during the past two months, it is impossible to avoid noting now that nearly all the principal entertainments have been got up in aid of some charity. One reads that the theatres have had one of the worst years so far that they have ever known, and concerts have shared a like fate, but the charity performances have prospered exceedingly; even during the past eight days many thousands of pounds must have been collected by this means.

The Stafford House Fete.

organised by the Duchess of Sutherland and held at Stafford House on the evening of 1st July, was a huge success. The price of the tickets was £3.3s. each and over a thousand people were present, so that the Newcastle Crippled Children Guild must have benefited to the extent of nearly £3,000, as the expenses were very small.

At the Bath Club

on Monday evening an exhibition of swimming was given by lad. and gentlemen in the presence of the Prince and princess of Wales. Members had to pay for admission to the bath and as sulter £100 was forwarded to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

At His Majesty's Thea

on Tuesday evening a most brilliant performance was given in the presence of the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and numerous lesser royalties, in aid of the British Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem. The entertainment, which was organised by the Grand Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, consisted partly of songs

and recitations. It included one scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in which Mr. Tree and Miss Ellen Terry took part, but its main interest centered in a series of tableaux vivants illustrating the history of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem from A. D. 1000 to A. D. 1557. There were seven pictures, each one being arranged by a well-known artist or scenic designer. Quite fancy prices were obtained for the seats every one of which was sold; even pit seats fetched a guinea and two boxes were let for no less a sum than £250 each. The grand total gained has not yet been made public, but I should say it would more than equal that made at Stafford House, as every one "gave" their services and Mr. Tree, with his usual generosity, lent his theatre and its staff. These are but three of the numerous charity entertainments of the past few days; not only has each evening witnessed some successful function in a good cause but afternoons have been similarly filled with them and naturally as a consequence those whose profession it is to cater for the amusement of the public are suffering. Not long ago an actor, whose name is well-known, remarked to me that he thought the day would soon come when some of them would have to organise a charity performance "in aid of ourselves;" the idea is quaint, but we may yet see it carried out.

Exhibition at Fishmongers' Hall.

As a nation we have never had the reputation of being musical, and yet I should think that in no other country could an exhibition be got together full of items of greater interest than those on view at the loan exhibition of musical instruments and manuscripts now being held at Fishmongers' Hall. One's only complaint is that there is so much to see that one wishes to return again and again in order to miss nothing. I spent one long and delightful afternoon there and came away feeling there was still a vast amount to explore. I think the original scores and manuscripts interested me more even than the instruments. One could trace the noting down of musical ideas to its earliest days. Originally the lines instead of being printed, as they are now, were drawn in by hand, not in rules lined as one would imagine, but in a series of very small ones little more than dots. The notes were only of two kinds and square instead of round or oval. The autograph score of Handel's "Messiah," lent by His Majesty, is of course most interesting, as is also a volume of Purcell's anthems and odes, also lent by the King. I was also much interested in the scores of some quite recent compositions. Dr. Elgar's "Apostles" and the autograph scores of a number of Sir Arthur Sullivan's works, down to his last march—"The Absent-minded Beggar," arranged for the piano.

The instruments must, I should think, include nearly every kind known from organs downwards. There is a magnificent harpsichord by Hans Ruchers with a very fine landscape painted inside the lid. A virginal, which is said once to have belonged to Nell Gwynne, is likewise most elaborately decorated in the same style. I noticed that nearly every example showed contained a different number of notes, increasing as years went on. Piano playing a couple of hundred years ago was evidently a far simpler matter than it has become to-day, as of course our modern Steinway is nothing but a glorified virginal or clavicord. There were lutes from the earliest days and violins of all ages;

harps of English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish descent, guitars, bagpipes, in fact the only thing I did not see was a penny whistle, and even that might have been there; it was so difficult to recognise every one in such a crowd.

Every afternoon lectures are being given by experts on subjects of interest to musical people. I heard Mr. Prendergast discourse on "The Masque." As Mr. Norman Craig is trying so hard to rekindle our interest in the Masque I was anxious to hear a little about it and learnt that it was originally derived from Italy, but that we had adopted and developed it and that it flourished most in the seventeenth century. In its earliest form it was entirely an outdoor performance, the mummings being usually men of humble origin; but Henry VIII elevated it to a fashionable pastime and masques followed by balls were in his reign first held indoors—hence our bal masque.

Death of a Great Painter.

In spite of his great age one never regarded Mr. Watts as an old man; his ideas, as depicted even in his most recent pictures, seemed to breathe youth and freshness and one felt and hoped that he had still many useful years before him. His death, even though it occurred in his eighty-seventh year, will leave a gap in the world of artists very difficult to fill. Of the many beautiful memoirs I have read during the week I have seen nothing more touching than the appreciative notice by Mr. Harold Begbie in the "Daily Mail." He evidently had the privilege of reckoning Mr. Watts among his intimate friends. He says he has met few men more tender, more gentle, more winsome, or more gracious. He was the most stately figure of our time. His days were ordered by dignity and simplicity. In appearance he was always "the Signor" and the tone of his mind was something higher. In him he considers that the greatest of our modern painters has died. For years we English people have been the richer for his work, as all the beautiful paintings from his brush on the walls of the Tate gallery have been presented by him to the nation, and in the National Portrait Gallery are to be found all the most notable portraits he has ever painted.

J. K.

Meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 17th of August, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Public Lighting.—The erection of two additional electrical arc lamps at the east end of the Haining Road is authorised. It is decided to light experimentally the two new pontoons on the Bund with specially-designed electrical incandescent lamps at a fixed cost of Tls. 60 per annum.

Road Extensions and Widening, Honan Road.—An amended offer of Messrs Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill for 4 li 7 hao ex Cadastral lot 277 is accepted, being at the rate of Tls. 33,000 per mow.

Do., Hungjao Road.—A proposal by the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club to contribute

and roads metalled, etc., etc., during the month:—

Districts.	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Outside Roads.	Totals.
Sewers cleaned.	1,132	945	23	90	1	141
Ditches cleaned.	...	...	...	...	...	744
3' Circular Sewers laid.	...	...	...	...	...	2,012
2'3" x 1'6" Sewers laid.	...	...	...	...	...	72
New gullies in place of defective ones.	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Macadam pavements laid.	...	...	...	...	...	1,504
Concrete pavements laid.	...	...	...	...	...	763
Tar pavements laid.	...	...	...	...	...	9,171
Chip-paved margins laid.	...	...	...	...	...	11,173
Chip-paved carriage-ways laid.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Chip-paved carriage-ways repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	83
Kerb and channel laid.	...	...	...	...	...	3,987
Metalling.	...	...	...	...	...	1,466
Macadam roads repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	1,739
Public Electric Lights erected.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Street name-plates fixed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas, water, and other trenches opened.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar pavements repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chip-paved margins repaired.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Quarry.

2,706 tons of road materials have been received during the month from the Council's Quarry.

Concrete Ware.

The following concrete ware has been made at the Council's Hongkew Depot during the month:—

Hand made..... 5,188 pieces.
Machine-made..... 600 "
Total..... 5,788 pieces,

Creeks and River.

Bridges.—A reinforced concrete bridge is being constructed over Taze Pang in the line of Avenue Road Extension. A new concrete and iron bridge is being constructed over Defence Creek at Burkill Road.

Bunding.—A new wooden bunding is being constructed on Eastern side of Hongkew Creek between Yuhang and Hanbury Roads.

Cleaning, etc., main lines of Creek.—A tidal ditch has been excavated through Bubbling Well Cemetery, parallel and close to Siccawei Road for the purpose of connecting the dead ends of the Bubbling Well and Great Western Roads ditches. Two new 3' 0" diameter culverts have been constructed for carrying this ditch under Great Western Road and under entrance to Cemetery off Siccawei Road, and three old defective culverts in this locality have been reconstructed at lower levels.

Landing Accommodation.—Two iron pontoons (each 60' x 20') with 40 feet span bridges have been constructed and moored to new jetties on the Bund foreshore, north and south of Foochow Road.

The construction of a 30' wide approach road paved with tar macadam, to each of the above-mentioned two jetties is now in progress but is being delayed by the rainy weather.

The approach to Hankow Road pontoon has been dredged and 2,109 tons of mud removed.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of 226 buildings made up as follows:—

Western District	51
Central District	54
Northern District	56
Eastern District	65
Total	226

The following table shows lengths of drains, etc., of various sizes laid on private property by the department during the month:—

Districts.	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Totals.
12" Pipe drains.	40	40	40	40	40
9" Pipe drains.	50	50	50	50	192
6" Pipe drains.	82	82	82	82	324
4" Pipe drains.	50	50	50	50	314
Manholes.	9	13	1	1	23
Yard gullies.	4	4	4	4	27

Cadastral Office.

Twenty-two official measurements of new land lots have been attended during the month and 31 certificates that boundary stones were in order have been issued.

Survey Work.

The cadastral survey of the Northern and Eastern Districts is being proceeded with and fourteen cadastral lots have been surveyed. Twenty-seven new Consular lots have been surveyed in all the districts, four consular lots have been marked with boundary stones and twenty-

seven separate surveys have been made in connection with road widenings and extensions. Avenue Road has been surveyed from Gordon Road to Sinza Road. The proposed paths at the Hongkew Recreation Ground are being pegged out.

Miscellaneous.

The average number of labourers employed during the month exclusive of contract work has been 2,789 as against 2,794 during July 1903.

Convict Labour.—Two hundred and fifty-four tons of stone have been broken by the convicts in the Gaol.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Asst. Engineer and Surveyor.

Amusements.

SPORT.

S.C.C. Tennis Tournament.

Mr. N. B. Ramsay won the tennis tournament of the S.C.C. last Friday afternoon with a substantial margin in hand and without need to exert himself unduly. The runner-up in the competition was Dr. Moore, who made a game effort to rest the honours from Shanghai's champion player, but even with a considerable handicap in his favour, he found the task too severe. Only two sets were necessary, Mr. Ramsay winning them by 6—3, 6—4 respectively.

It was a good tennis afternoon, with no breeze to speak of, and the Court in front of the new Pavilion was in excellent condition. The sun was a little troublesome to Dr. Moore, playing at the distant end in the second set. The tiered seats were well filled with onlookers when Mr. A. E. Jones mounted the scoring chair a little after five o'clock.

By the handicap Mr. Ramsay owed 30 in the first, third, fifth and sixth games and owed 15 in the second and fourth. In spite of this he led off by winning the first four games straight away, though on two occasions Dr. Moore arrived at "advantage in." Then came a change Mr. Ramsay playing slackly and losing the next three games. The contest looked like becoming interesting but by winning the next two games, Mr. Ramsay secured the set without more ado.

Changing courts Dr. Moore secured the first game, lost the second, and then won two more in succession. Mr. Ramsay followed with the next two, making the score three all. Dr. Moore added a fourth; so did his opponent; and then, showing something of his real form Mr. Ramsay knocked off the last two games and won the set and match.

Details of the score were:—

FIRST SET.

Ramsay 111100011=6
Moore 000011100=3

SECOND SET.

Ramsay 0100110111=6
Moore 1011001000=4

On the whole the match cannot be described as hardly fought, though there were several long rallies, one magnificent one, running into twenty odd returns. Mr. Ramsay's long reach and left hand play gave him an advantage, he placed the ball with decision, keeping it close down over the net. Dr. Moore was lucky in several times getting the ball over after hitting the net; on the other hand he frequently had "hard lines" in just placing outside the court after cleverly picking-up the ball. Neither player adopted the "smashing" game and it was a ladylike exhibition rather than a severe struggle.

Cricket.**SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. S. M. POLICE.**

In this match the Police were completely outclassed. Batting first, they could make no stand whatever against the bowling of Dunman and Billings, 7 wickets falling for 6 runs and the whole team being out for the wretched total of 21. Dunman took 7 wickets for 12 runs and Billings 2 for 8.

Against this total the Cricket Club knocked up 138 for 3 wickets, Farbridge contributing 84, not out, and Billings 51. The innings was then declared at an end. At their second attempt, against inferior bowling, the Police made a better show and had scored 52 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn.

The scores and analysis were as follows:—

S. M. POLICE.**1st Innings.**

Insp. Lynch, b. Billings	...	0
" Chilver, c. Hudson, b. Dunman	...	1
" Aiers, b. Dunman	...	0
Sergt. Johnston, b. Dunman	...	4
" Robinson, b. Billings	...	0
" Burnside, b. Dunman	...	0
Insp. Dewing, b. Dunman	...	8
" Stewart, b. Dunman	...	0
P.C. Reeves, b. Dunman	...	0
Mr. Champion, run out	...	0
Sergt. Spottiswoode, not out	...	7
Extra	...	1

Total...21

2nd Innings.

Insp. Dewing, b. Saker	...	6
P.C. Reeves, not out	...	11
Sergt. Robinson, b. Saker	...	11
Insp. Aiers, c. Tours, b. Stapleton	...	1
Sergt. Spottiswoode, b. Stapleton	...	4
Mr. Champion, not out	...	11
Extras	...	8

Total (4 wks.)...52

CRICKET CLUB.**1st Innings.**

R. C. Farbridge, not out	...	84
H. S. Stapleton, b. Lynch	...	4
L. S. Hudson, c. and b. Lynch	...	2
G. M. Billings, b. Burnside	...	31
R. M. Saker, not out	...	12
Extras	...	5

Total (for 3 wickets)...138

Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.**S. M. POLICE.**

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dunman	6	3	12	7
Billings	5	2	8	2

S. C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lynch	15	4	26	2
Champion	9	0	30	0
Chilver	11	0	46	0
Burnside	5	0	31	1

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

Among Saturday's cricket matches chief interest centred in the return fixture between the Recreation Club and Golf Club. In the first fixture the Golfers had been victorious by 18 runs, inflicting upon the Recreation Club their only defeat of the season. Lachlan was unable to play for the Golf Club on account of an injury to his hand, and the Recreation Club were without the services of Turnbull, who is on a two months' business trip to Borneo.

T. Wallace, the Recreation Club's acting skipper, won the toss and the

home team went in to bat first for the first time during ten weeks.

T. Wallace and H. Veitch were the first representatives, the bowling being in the hands of Dew (Kiaochou end) and Potter (Pavilion end). Both batsmen opened in good style and with 20 on the board it seemed that a good stand would be made. One run later, however, Veitch was out l.b.w. to Dew and his place was taken by W. Milner. The newcomer's luck was out, as he placed his third ball from Dew into the safe hands of Potter at slip, and made way for T. Veitch. The latter was also unsuccessful. After scoring a couple and a single he was clean bowled for 3, and 3 wickets had fallen for 34 runs—a very poor total indeed on such a splendid batting wicket. Ollerdesen then joined T. Wallace, who in the meantime had been playing excellent cricket. A short stand was made, both batsmen scoring freely, Wallace in particular making some beautiful cuts and off drives to the boundary. Then Ollerdesen, in attempting to dispatch one of Potter's slows to the leg boundary, failed to get hold of the ball properly and was caught by McGill at deep square leg. S. Wallace then partnered Tom and some very lively cricket ensued. Cumming and O. V. Lanning replaced Dew and Potter, but the former came in for severe punishment, particularly on the leg side. He was taken off in favour of Tyack, who sent down some particularly inviting underhand lobs, which both batsmen treated with scant respect. The next change was Dew for O. V. Lanning and O. V. at the other end for Tyack. This caused a separation, as Dew clean bowled S. Wallace. The retiring batsman had made 22 runs in a very short time by clean hitting, mostly on the leg side. Kingsmill was next on the scene and though uncomfortable at first soon settled down. Shortly after his arrival, T. Wallace was unfortunately thrown out in attempting to run for a cut which was beautifully fielded and returned. Wallace's 45 was a very pretty exhibition, his cutting being particularly fine. Although his innings was not faultless, some of the strokes were an object lesson for the tyros. Parkin filled the vacancy, the score then being well over the century. At this stage the scoring slowed down somewhat, and Kingsmill came in for several nasty blows on the legs and body from Dew's bowling. The spectators seemed to be vastly amused, but not so the batsman. Parkin was the first to leave, being bowled with a clinker from Potter, after contributing 9. Wilson was his successor and at once began to hit out. He seemed to have a great fancy for Potter's deliveries, but had not the same partiality for Dew, who reached his stumps after he had contributed a freely-hit 24. F. Milner joined Kingsmill and scoring again became slower. Kingsmill made several pretty cuts and then put a ball from Cumming into the hands of Lambe. Waller was "whipped in" and both he and Milner played careful cricket. At last, just after the 190 had been hoisted, Milner could restrain himself no longer, and letting out at McGill, was clean bowled, the innings closing for 190.

The bowling honours were shared by Dew (4 for 64) and Potter (3 for 46), McGill, who was put on when 9 wickets had fallen, securing 1 wicket for 9 runs.

190 was a big total to face and there seemed little probability of the Golfers making the runs, but with only 1 hour and 25 minutes for play they had every chance of drawing the game. Cumming and Dew opened the innings to the

bowling of Wilson and F. Milner. Both batsmen played carefully, but with 10 runs scored, Dew, as is often the case with him, got his leg in front of a straight one and was out l. b. w. He is very strong on the leg side, but is beginning to find that it is not always profitable to stand in front of the stumps and attempt to pull a straight ball to leg. O. V. Lanning was next in and kept his end up without troubling the scorers much. He soon lost the company of Cumming, who played one of Milner's slows into the hands of T. Veitch at point. Potter joined Lanning, but neither batsman seemed to know what to do with Milner's slow leg-breaks. After scoring 7 Potter had a "go" at him, and gave a chance to W. Milner at leg. The catch was not accepted and a single was run. The next ball Potter made a mighty drive and was splendidly caught in the long field by S. Wallace, almost on the verge of the boundary. Tyack succeeded him, and he also was at a loss what to do with Milner. He contributed 12, in the course of which he should have been stumped on two occasions, and then ran himself out. In the meantime Lanning had been caught at the wicket off Milner for 5. Lemarchand and Lambe were then together and both batsmen were letting the ball hit the bat, rather than making the bat hit the ball. Milner seemed to be unplayable. Lambe, who had been puzzled for some time by the leg breaks, at last fell into the old trap and was out l.b.w. to one of Milner's occasional straight ones. McMurtrie, the next in, also played the patting game, but before he could score he was caught at the wicket off S. Wallace, the ball rising in the air after striking the batsman's pads and bat practically simultaneously. Cunningham was clean bowled by Milner after scoring a single, and Walkinshaw was well taken in the slips by Wilson, off S. Wallace, after scoring 8. Lemarchand in the meantime having been snapped at the wicket off S. Wallace. The last wicket fell at 6.15 p.m. for 53 runs, leaving the Recreation Club victors by 137 runs.

The Golf Club lost the match by being too keen on playing for a draw. Hitting out to Milner would have paid them better than playing "pat-ball." As it was, the whole team seemed paralysed.

Milner had the excellent analysis of 5 wickets for 28 runs, and S. Wallace was again successful with 3 wickets for only 5 runs.

The scores and analysis were as follows:

RECREATION CLUB.

T. Wallace, run out	...	45
H. Veitch, l.b.w., b. Dew	...	10
W. Milner, c. Potter, b. Dew	...	0
T. Veitch, b. Potter	...	3
H. B. Ollerdesen, c. McGill, b. Potter	...	9
S. Wallace, b. Dew	...	22
G. Kingsmill, c. Lambe, b. Cumming	...	40
W. R. Parkin, b. Potter	...	9
W. E. Wilson, b. Dew	...	24
F. Milner, b. McGill	...	6
A. J. Waller, not out	...	9
Extras	...	13

190

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GOLF CLUB.

G. C. Dew, l.b.w., b. Wilson	8
E. O. Cumming, c. Veitch, b. Milner	1
O. V. Lanning, c. Kingsmill, b. Milner	5
F. W. Potter, c. S. Wallace, b. Milner	8
W. J. Tyack, run out	12
W. R. Lemarchand, c. Kingsmill, b. S. Wallace	2
W. P. Lambe, l.b.w., b. Milner	5
J. H. T. McMurtrie, c. Kingsmill, b. S. Wallace	0
C. C. F. Cunningham, b. Milner	1
A. W. Walkinsbaw, c. Wilson, b. Wallace	8
McGill, not out	1
Extras	2

53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GOLF CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dew	17	2	64	4
Potter	14	2	46	3
Cumming	7	—	33	1
Lanning	11	5	16	—
Tyack	1	—	9	—
McGill	1.5	—	9	1

RECREATION CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Milner	14	4	28	5
W. E. Wilson	11	1	18	1
S. M. Wallace	22	0	5	3

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB, 2nd XI
v. H.M.S. FEARLESS.

Had the Recreation Club known the record of their opponents, they would probably have made their match against the Fearless a first-team fixture. The Fearless have it to their credit that they beat the Shanghai Cricket Club and drew with the Singapore Cricket Club.

The match on Saturday was a farce. The "Wrecks" had only seven men instead of the orthodox eleven, and were no match whatever for their opponents. Batting first, they amassed the total of 11 runs, in reply to which the Fearless put together 147. Going in again, the "Wrecks" scored 12, and the Fearless thus won by 124 runs. For the winners, Vardon played a capital innings of 63, not out.

We understand that over a dozen members put down their names as being willing to play in this match and the chosen XI appeared in the local Press. Yet only seven men turned out to play, although others of the chosen XI were present on the Recreation Club's ground. That is certainly not playing the game.

Scores and analysis:—

RECREATION CLUB, 2ND XI.

J. Bell, b. Johnson	1
C. Hill, b. Johnson	2
A. R. Moores, b. Johnson	3
G. Perfect, b. Johnson	0
W. Brewer, c. and b. Johnson	0
W. Taylor, c. and b. Vardon	0
F. Fegan, not out	2
Extras	3

Total 11

H. M. S. FEARLESS.

Gibbs, c. and b. Bell	24
Johnson, b. Bell	2
Kilner, b. Bell	11
Boyce, b. Taylor	2
Dixie, c. and b. Taylor	11
Vardon, not out	63
Burgess, b. Bell	5
Cousins, b. Bell	18
Rogers, c. and b. Bell	1
Crouch, c. and b. Bell	7
Whittington, b. Fegan	0
Extras	3

Total 147

S. R. C.

2nd Innings.

J. Bell, c. Rogers, b. Dixie	1
C. Hill, c. Kilner, b. Bell	0
A. Moores, b. Johnson	0
Perfect, b. Dixie	5
Brewer, b. Dixie	6
Taylor, not out	0
Fegan, l.b.w., b. Dixie	0

Total 12

S. V. C. LIGHT HORSE v. EWO.

A match between the above-mentioned teams was commenced on Tuesday evening and continued on Wednesday. The Light Horse won the toss and went in to bat on a good scoring wicket. They could make no stand, however, against the bowling of the Brothers Lanning and were dismissed for the paltry total of 4 runs, to which Sheldon and Sharpin contributed 12 and 14 respectively. V. H. Lanning had the excellent analysis of 7 wickets for 21 runs.

The Ewo team made little better show than their opponents and it was only the sound play of V. H. Lanning (11, not out) and Morriss (12) that enabled them to win the match by 4 wickets. Lavers secured 4 wickets for 22 runs, and Sharpin 2 for 21. The bad light probably accounted for the low scoring on both sides.

Scores and analysis:—

S. V. C., LIGHT HORSE.

Trpr. Parkes, b. V. H. Lanning	0
Trpr. Sheldon, c. O. V. Lanning, b. V. H. Lanning	12
Trpr. Sharpin, b. O. V. Lanning	14
Sergt. Bell, b. V. H. Lanning	0
Capt. K-ylock, c. O. V. Lanning, b. V. H. Lanning	0
Trpr. Norcock, b. V. H. Lanning	4
Trpr. Hebbins, run out	1
Trpr. Wigglesworth, not out	3
Corpl. Grant, b. V. H. Lanning	6
Trpr. Tours, b. V. H. Lanning	0

Total.....40

Ewo.

O. V. Lanning, b. Lavers	3
S. Leslie, b. Lavers	3
E. Morriss, b. Sharpin	12
J. E. Gresson, c. Sheldon, b. Sharpin	11
V. H. Lanning, not out	1
F. P. Lachlan, b. Lavers	8
H. Brandt, b. Lavers	0
A. Morley, not out	5
Extra	0

Total (for 6 wks.) 43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. V. C., LIGHT HORSE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. H. Lanning	7	1	21	7
O. V. Lanning	6	0	19	1

Ewo.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sharpin	10	3	21	2
Lavers	10	3	22	4

Baseball.

Another league match took place on the Recreation Ground on Saturday, the match being between teams representing the Monadnock and the Torpedo Flotilla. There were not so many spectators as at the previous Saturday's match, nor was the enthusiasm so great. The Flotilla batted first, but failed to score. The monitor's team made one, and the Flotilla in their second innings made 4. The Monadnocks responded feebly with one, the score then being 5—1. Another four in the third innings took the Flotilla still further ahead and the Monadnock collapsed, failing to score at all until the 6th innings, when by a gigantic effort they added four to their total. The scores were then 9—6 in favour of the Flotilla. The

Monadnocks, however, were not going to be defeated without a game struggle and although their opponents made three in the 7th innings, they gained one on them by obtaining four runs. When the 9th innings started the game was 13—11, but the Flotilla again scored while the Monadnocks failed to do so, the former therefore being winners by 14—11. The game was not notable for brilliant play, the fielding on both sides being very loose, and many runs were given away by bad throws in. For the Flotilla Shewe was the best scorer with 4, while Batev and Conner of the Monadnock both contributed 3. The scores were as follows:—

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tiptman, 3	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	0	1
B...	0	0	—	—	0	—	1	—	0
White, S. S.	0	—	—	—	0	—	1	—	0
Tomes, R. 7	0	—	—	—	0	—	1	—	0
Shewe, L. F.	1	1	1	—	0	—	1	—	0
Ellison, 2 B.	1	1	0	—	—	—	0	—	—
Burbin, 1 B.	0	0	0	—	—	—	1	—	—
McCary, P.	1	1	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Flecker, C.	1	1	0	—	—	—	0	—	—
Boles, C. F.	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Total	0	4	4	1	0	0	3	1	1=14

MONADNOCK.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Caroning, L.	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—
F...	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—
Linton, 2 B.	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Batey, 1 B.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kelley, C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0
Heise, S. S.	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
Conner, P.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Norlin, 3 B.	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Beirman, C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
F...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Summer-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
vill, R. F.	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
Total	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	0=11

A match was played on Wednesday between the U.S.S. Oregon and the U.S. Torpedo Flotilla. There was not a very large crowd of spectators, though a fair number of partisans of both sides lined the ropes. The Flotilla batted first and failed to score in their first innings. The Orecons were more successful, making one before their side was dismissed. The Flotilla responded with two in their second innings, while the Orecons failed to score any more until they went in for the fourth time when they added a two to their total. In the 5th innings the Flotilla obtained a run and the score then stood at three all until in their seventh innings the Torpedo team again got a run. They added another in their eighth, the "bulldog's" team making nil both innings. In their ninth innings the Flotilla succeeded in bringing their total up to seven, leaving the Orecons four to equal, five to win. The battleship's team tried hard to come up with their opponents but with only two runs added they were all dismissed and the Flotilla were therefore victors by 7-5.

FLOTILLA INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tipton,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd B...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White, C.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tombs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd B...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbin,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1st B...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellison,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shewe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. F.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCary,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bye,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flecken,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
L. F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2=7

OREGON INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
McNair,									
3rd B....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hargis,									
2nd B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gladfelter,									
S.S.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hender-									
son, l.f.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
C. l.,									
1st B....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caulfield,									
C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson,									
R F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washing-									
ton, C.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daniels,									
P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2=5

The Shanghai Golf Club.

The August Competition for the "Butterworth" Cup, played on Sunday, resulted as follows:—

	Gross.	H'cap.	Nett.
A. W. Walkinshaw...	80	+ 2	82
J. H. T. McMurtrie..	81	+ 2	83
C. H. P. Hay	94	—10	84
F. Schwyzer	106	—20	86
G. King	106	—20	86
R. H. Hunt.....	102	—15	87
R. F. Gray	110	—22	88
G. A. MacGill	94	— 4	90
W. W. Cox	100	— 8	92

In the semi-final round of the second summer links handicap played on Wednesday Mr. C. H. P. Hay beat Mr. A. W. Walkinshaw 2 up and 1 to play and Mr. R. H. Hunt beat Mr. E. W. Clements, one up.

Sportsman's Gun Club.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, on Sunday, the Ambrose Cup was competed for with the following result:—

Moller	1102211012011212111111001—20
Quelch	010101001111110011111111—18
Evans	1111100120210101011011112—18
McCalla—	
	0010100121110112101121210—17
Gibson	1120010111101001011111100—16
Derby	0111100000100111111012211—16
Machado—	
	012110122011001101011100—16
Kent	101100022110101111011020—15
Boyd	1211200121010100120100102—15
Ransom	1210010110010001121101001—14
Oliveira	0001111001002021010200220—12

By the handicap, Mr. McCalla wins the Cup for the first time.

This was followed by the Competition for the Schultze Cup, which resulted as follows:—

Kent	1111010111201101111111110—20
Quelch	1110011111221221210110101—20
McCalla—	
	211201000011121111011100—17
Moller	000111220211110212101002—17
Derby	211001112010011010101101—16
Evans	1111211012010111021000020—16
Gibson	100110001212121002101020—15
Bell	0011020121121001221001100—15
Machado—	
	2021010100101021110002101—14
Boyd	000011121110100002001021—13
Oliveira	01120000202021020122020—13
Nazer	0110001101010010011100010—11

By the handicap Mr. McCalla also wins this Cup for the first time.

Saturday's Yachting.

The eleventh race of the season started at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, over the usual down-river course to Kajao Creek and back, 16 miles, the line being crossed in the following order:—Ethel, Kid, Violet, Winsome, Irvine, Phyllis, Spoon-drift, Najade, Thresher. Tide ebb. Wind N. N. E.; fresh, but variable and puffy. Most of the yachts carried whole sail, but Phyllis and Spoon-drift had one reef down. Kid took the lead, but off the Camp had to resign it to Violet, who in turn had to give way to Thresher, which had worked her way through the fleet, looking very well with her jack-yarder set.

From the International Dock it was a beat to the mark boat, and Spoon-drift began to creep up to the leaders.

Nearing Black Point Kid, instead of working the Pootung shore as all the yachts were doing, tacked over to the Hongkew side, an error in every way, as not only is the navigation difficult on account of the banks which have been forming there during the past four or five years, but she also met the incoming flood, which makes first on that side. After touching ground once or twice, she returned to her proper course, sadder, and we trust, wiser than before. Winsome also took one board across the river after the Kid, but quickly discovering her mistake came back again, having in the meantime let Spoon-drift through into third place.

The mark-boat was rounded as follows: Thresher, with a long lead, Violet and Spoon-drift close together, then Winsome, with Kid close on her heels, Phyllis, Najade, Ethel, Irvine.

The breeze had been gradually taking off, and Spoon-drift and Phyllis had both shaken out their reefs during the beat down. It was a run all the way home on the first of the flood, and in the lighter breeze Spoon-drift soon passed Violet and had the legs of the fleet, gradually reducing Thresher's long lead. Kid, which seemed bent on doing the wrong thing, being apparently in the same humour that Spoon-drift was in the race last week, kept in the ship channel on the return journey instead of following the other yachts along the Hongkew shore, where not only was the tide stronger, but the distance was shorter, and it says a good deal for the light weather qualities of Kid that in spite of this disadvantage she eventually finished ahead of both Violet and Winsome.

The following are the elapsed times at the finish:—

	h.	s.	m.
Thresher ...	3	15	10
Spoon-drift..	3	18	15
Kid	3	25	00
Violet	3	25	55
Winsome...	3	26	10
Najade	3	41	20
Phyllis.....	3	41	55
Ethel	3	7	30

Irvine gave up.

Handicap time allowances were;—Thresher and Kid, scratch; allow Spoon-drift and Winsome 2 min.; Violet 4 min.; Phyllis 7 min.; Najade 8 min.; Ethel 18 min.; and Irvine 25 min.

Prize winners are: Rating: 1, Spoon-drift; 2, Winsome. Handicap: 1, Thresher; 2, Spoon-drift.

Since the race last week Kid has been officially measured and her rating is 3.9 instead of 3.3, at which figure she was provisionally entered. The differences in time allowance gives the rating prize in last week's race to Spoon-drift.

CLASS B.

Course was to the Flour Mill and back. 12 miles. Time of start, 2.45 p.m.

The line was crossed as follows: Leven, Red Tape, Madcap, Wee Wynn, Sibyl, Merlin.

Finishing elapsed times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Merlin	2	21	55
Sibyl	2	25	40
Leven.....	2	28	00
Red Tape	2	33	15
Madcap.....	2	46	10
Wee Wynn ...	2	46	30

Handicap: Merlin allows Red Tape 1 min., Sibyl 2 min., Leven 3 min., Madcap 4 min., Wee Wynn 8 min.

Merlin takes 1st Rating and 1st Handicap prize, and Sibyl the 2nd of each.

No. response.

THE PEI
CONSUL-GENERAL G

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your article in this morning's issue of your paper on "The Journal of the American Asiatic Association" in commenting on the publication of a "petition adverse to Consul-General Goodnow," contains the following statement, viz:—

"It was signed by a portion of the American community here, and it appears as signed by the North China, China Traders', and other Insurance Companies, which is, of course, a mistake; and we cannot but think that it is a great mistake on the part of Mr. Poord to publish it at all; especially to publish it even before Mr. Peirce had reached the States." I am of the same opinion, and before signing the petition I was positively assured by a promoter and signer of it, and by a gentleman, who, I was informed, represented Mr. Peirce in the matter, that the petition was not to be published. By request I appended to my signature my official stamp as Marine Surveyor for various Associations, which being misprinted in "The Journal of the American Asiatic Association," makes it appear that the Insurance Companies above-mentioned signed the petition, which as English corporations they would not under any circumstances have done.

I am, etc.,

JOHN P. ROBERTS.

19th August.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Anent your remarks in this morning's issue, about the disarming of the "Askold," I venture to ask a few pertinent questions:—

(1) Has the local Dock Company, as a registered British concern, obtained the requisite permission from the local authority for docking a vessel of one of the belligerents?

(2) Is it true that the Japanese Authorities, from what I have since ascertained, can exact from the Dock Company perhaps twice the sum or more than would be earned for doing the present repairs?

(3) If the answer to question (2) be in the affirmative, would it not be as well

for the Chairman to take immediate steps for safeguarding the interest of the shareholders, which, to say the least, are being jeopardised at present?

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

LEX.

19th August.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

18th August.

(1) Decree cashiering, but retaining in office some more officials owing to the existence of another breach in the Yungting river. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is further commended to see at once about giving relief to the sufferers from the ensuing inundations.

(2) Cashiering some and commending others among a number of officials of Shansi province in response to a memorial by Chang Tseng-yang, Governor of the same.

20th August.

(1) On the 2nd day of the 8th moon (11th September) We shall proceed in person to worship at the Shé-chi Altar.

(2) As Tieh Liang is to leave Peking on special duty, his post of Senior Vice-President of the Board of War is given temporarily to K'un Hsiu.

(3) Tieh Liang's post of Lieutenant-General of the Manchu Blue Banner Corps Organisation is given to Yao Liang, pro tem.

22nd August.

(1) Decree in response to memorial of Chou Fu, Governor of Shantung, cashiering a number of military and civil officials connected with the Yellow River Conservation Department, owing to lack of vigilance and permitting the embankments to overflow in the neighbourhood of Litsihhsien, Shantung province. The inhabitants of the inundated regions are also commended to be given immediate help from the Famine Relief Funds of the said province.

(2) Decree in response to memorial from Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szechuan province, reporting the prefectures of Kueichou, Suiting, Chungking, Shunching, Paoning and Tungch'uan, in said province, to be suffering from drought, there having been no rain since the month of May last, in consequence of which the crops have all wilted. The said Viceroy is commended to send reliable officials at once to the prefectures named, with funds for the relief of the sufferers

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

20th August.

The Tartar General of Mukden, Tseng Chi, has received instructions from the Imperial Household Department at Peking to make all haste in removing from the old palaces in Mukden all the treasured relics of former sovereigns of the dynasty and send them to Jehu to be placed in the Imperial Hunting Seat there for safety. It is stated that replies received from the Russian military authorities declaring their inability to

keep the Imperial palaces and mausolea from plunder and desecration should the Russian troops be compelled to retreat from Mukden has been the cause of the instructions issued to the Tartar General Tseng Chi. That official being however practically denuded of armed followers able to make any proper resistance against foreign, or native, plunderers has been compelled to apply to General Ma Yu-k'un for the necessary escort for the Imperial relics and sacrificial services from Mukden to Jehu.

Bringing It Home.

It is stated that on Thursday night a band of armed desperadoes belonging to this locality made a raid on the house of a Mixed Court runner, living not far from the Railway station, at Hongkew. Apparently the desperadoes had a grudge against the runner, who, by the way, is said to be a nephew of the head runner in the Shanghai Magistrate's yamen, for they put a bullet through the neck of their victim besides sticking their knives in half a dozen parts of his body. The desperadoes got off almost unmolested taking away with them eight well-filled trunks of fine clothes and jewelry and money—a valuable "haul" considering what ought to be the circumstances and position in life of the victim. However, there is evidently more in the philosophy of these yamen runners than outsiders wot of.

Prince Pu Lun

was the guest yesterday, at noon, of the local mandarins, the luncheon being held at Chang Su-ho Gardens, Bubbling Well Road.

A Violation of Neutrality.

A Peking despatch states that the Japanese Minister, Mr. Uchida, has complained to the Waiwupu that the Chinese officials in the districts near Tiehling and Liaoyang have been discovered to have furnished the Russian forces lately with over a thousand carts and mules to draw them, which is flagrant violation of Chinese neutrality.

The Tartar General

at Foochow, H. E. Chung Shan, according to a Nanking dispatch, has been strongly denounced on various counts by a certain Metropolitan official with the result that Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao of this province has been instructed by Imperial Rescript to investigate the charges.

22nd August.

Prince Pu Lun

went on board the Anping at the Kinleeyuen Wharf yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock, and left at almost exactly 5 p.m. for Tientsin. It is believed in mandarin circles that on his arrival at Peking his Highness will be given a high post in either the Waiwupu or the Army Reorganisation Department. The Prince drove to the Anping followed by a procession of carriages filled with Chinese and Customs officials, and attended as far as the Municipal boundary by a detachment of Sikh mounted police. On the French side of the Yangkingpang he was met by a naval and military escort, some hundreds strong, with their band and banners. The Anping was gaily decorated.

H.E. Tieh Liang.

Vice-President of the Board of War and Special High Commissioner appointed by the Throne to investigate the military organisations in the Central provinces of the Empire, left Peking on Saturday

for Tientsin and Shanghai. It is stated that as soon as his Excellency's appointment became known to the high military authorities of the Liangkang and Hukuang provinces, they at once sent emissaries to Peking to find out what sort of a man Tieh Liang was, and whether he intended to make a thorough investigation of the Imperial forces in the provinces and introduce reforms on the spot, or whether his Excellency would be contented, like the general run of mandarins engaged in tours of so-called inspection, with reports at second hand, accompanied by the secret solatiums from men anxious to keep their posts and run the military machinery on the "usual lines"—pocketing the pay of dummy soldiers and drilling what there are of troops in the camps only when occasion is required, while drawing quantities of ammunition for supposed firing practice, but actually selling it to bandits, pirates, and secret society men who have no other sources of supply but these. It is reported that there was considerable disappointment in military mandarin circles when it was learned through their Peking agents that this Special High Commissioner is in thorough earnest and unlikely to be made the tool of interested parties who might take advantage of his ignorance of affairs in this part of the empire.

The Askold and Grosvoei.

A telegraphic dispatch received by the local mandarins from Peking states that the Russian Minister has informed the Waiwupu that the Commanders of the Askold and Grosvoei have received instructions to hasten the repairs on board their respective vessels and leave Shanghai within a certain time, failing which they must allow the Chinese authorities of Shanghai to put into force the neutrality law and to deal with them accordingly.

23rd August.

H. E. Tieh Liang,

Vice-President of the Board of War and High Commissioner to inspect the military organisations, arms, factories and arsenals in the Central provinces, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about the 28th instant from Tientsin, as his Excellency will probably come down in the China Merchants' steamer Anping. The High Commissioner will probably stay in the Kiangnan arsenal during his residence in Shanghai.

The Increase of Brigandage.

A temple called the Yungshow Shih, well-known on account of its flourishing condition and its wealthy clientèle, was raided late on Saturday night by a band of armed desperadoes who, having bound and gagged all the Buddhist monks on the premises, marched off unmolested with, it is said, a very valuable "haul." It was not until next morning that the bonzes were released by certain countrymen on their way to market with their loads of vegetables. The temple in question is situated in Paoshan district (Wosung), a short distance from the North-western borders of Hongkew. These predatory visits are really becoming monotonous by reason of their constant succession of late, and if something drastic be not done speedily by the authorities concerned these desperadoes, having so often escaped with impunity, will get bolder and bolder and possibly we will find them one fine day (or night) raiding some flourishing portions of the foreign Settlements.

Amalgamating Tientsin Taotaiships.

It is reported from the North that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has memorialised the Throne suggesting that the Tientsin Taotaiship, or Military Intendency of Circuit for Tientsin and Hochien prefectures, shall be amalgamated with the Tientsin Customs, or Haikuan Taotaiship, and that the suggestion will probably be taken up on the score of economy.

24th August.

To the Point.

An official telegram from Peking to the local Mandarins with reference to the Askold and Grosvoei case has the following, which we translate:—When the Waiwupu gave consent to the suggestion that the Russian cruiser Askold, which had run into Shanghai for refuge from the pursuing Japanese, should be granted forty-eight hours to finish her repairs, Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister in the capital, immediately notified the Waiwupu that, having understood that the Chinese Imperial Government had granted the Russian cruiser Askold and destroyer Grosvoei forty-eight hours to leave Shanghai, he (Mr. Uchida) now gave formal notice that if the Imperial Government failed to enforce the neutrality of Shanghai by compelling the Askold and Grosvoei to leave immediately after the expiration of the time limit of forty-eight hours, or failing that to proceed to disarm the Russian vessels, the Japanese Government would at once act on its own responsibility in the matter, without consulting with the Chinese Imperial Government.

Russian Highhandedness.

It is reported from North Chinchou that the Russians have been lately forcibly commandeering large numbers of carts and ponies from the villages throughout the region between Liaoyang and Harbin. The principal reason for this is said to be due to the completion of a new road made by the Russians between the above-noted two points, making it independent of the railroad, and these carts are used to transport supplies from Liaoyang to Harbin in accordance with the plan of General Kuropatkin for a general retreat to Harbin.

To be Read with Reserve.

The "Sinwēnpao" publishes the following, purporting to come from Chefoo:—Owing to the great assault of the Japanese upon Port Arthur, over a hundred foreign refugees and a number of natives having come out of Port Arthur in junks, were stopped by Japanese ships of war and escorted to Delays. Chinese on the junks had their silver and money taken from them by the Japanese, but the latter gave no receipts for the monies so taken by them. This last part should be taken with reserve, for Chinese in the north unite in saying that whenever Japanese take anything from Chinese, the former either pay a reasonable price in cash on the spot, or grant a receipt in lieu thereof.

The Shanghai Taotai's Dispatches.

On the morning of the 21st instant, the Shanghai Taotai, Yuan Shu-hsun, sent a dispatch to the Russian Consul-General, Mr. Klemmenow, the gist of which was to the effect that as a matter of fact the Russian vessels which had sought refuge in Shanghai should have left port within the time limit laid down by In-

ternational law in such cases. Since this had not been done, he (the Taotai) had received instructions to grant a further limit of forty-eight hours, commencing at 12 noon on the 21st of August and expiring at noon on the 23rd idem, within which time the vessels in question were bound to have any injuries they had on board repaired in such a manner as to permit them to steam away in safety. On the expiration of the same time limit the Taotai demanded that the said vessels must either leave port, or not desiring to do so, they must be disarmed in the usual manner and shall not be permitted after this to leave Shanghai, etc. This dispatch was not answered by the Russian Consul-General, whereupon the Taotai sent another dispatch to him reiterating what has been stated above and asking what the Russians intended to do in the matter. "If your ships wish to leave Shanghai then they must get everything ready to leave upon the expiration of the extended time limit, that is to say, at noon on the 23rd of August. If not then they must be at once disarmed. I have the honour to say that these are the only terms that can be offered your ships and the matter admits of no other, or further discussion."

The Nanking Viceroy sent a dispatch to the Shanghai Taotai in which it was stated that the Russian vessels had stopped in Shanghai an already unconscionable time and plenty of time had already been given to effect repairs. The failure to leave Shanghai was an apparent desire to bring trouble and inconvenience on a neutral State. By her action in this matter Russia had herself violated international law, therefore the Chinese Government considered themselves entirely absolved from any responsibility if the Japanese acted on their own initiative in the matter. The above dispatch was copied by the Shanghai Taotai and sent to the Russian Consul-General. We further learn that the Nanyang cruiser Nanshen has arrived from Kiangyin to reinforce the other cruisers at Woosung.

25th August.

The Askold Case.

The Shanghai Taotai received the following telegram from the Waiwupu:— "We have received a dispatch from the Japanese Minister stating that a Japanese squadron has arrived at Shanghai and demanding that the same procedure should be taken with the Askold and Grosvoei as has taken place at Tsingtao with the Czarevitch and three destroyers at the hands of the German authorities. Please therefore take note."

"In the Multitude of Counselors," etc.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Senior Vice-President of the Waiwupu (now on sick-leave in Shanghai), having received telegraphic instructions from his Board to assist the Shanghai Taotai and take up the matter of the violation of Chinese neutrality by the Russian cruiser Askold and destroyer Grosvoei, called on Tuesday afternoon on Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General, and remained some time at the Consulate. In addition to Wu Ting-fang's assistance, General Yang Chin-lung, the acting commander-in-chief of this province, has received instructions from the Nanking Viceroy to help the Taotai also in trying to persuade the Russians either to leave Shanghai at once, or consent to be disarmed. It may be stated here that

General Yang Chin-lung will have a large armed force to back him up in his work, together with the assistance of several of the new cruisers of the Nanyang squadron, of which he is also commandant.

Reported Extension of Time.

As the Russians continue to defy the weak and timorous mandarins and refuse to leave, or be disarmed "at the pleasure of the Shanghai Taotai and the invertebrates of the Waiwupu," the latter have decided to make the best of a bad job, at the same time "retaining their face," by consenting to a suggestion of the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar, and granting a further extension of four days to the Askold and Grosvoei to get repaired.

WAR

NOTES AND NEWS.

A JAPANESE SQUADRON AT GUTZLAFF.

CONSULAR ACTION AT SHANGHAI.

22nd August.

The expected has happened and a Japanese squadron is at Gutzlaff with a torpedo-boat destroyer at Woosung to help on the enforcement of the Taotai's orders in respect of the Grosvoei and Askold. It was announced by our extra on Saturday morning that the Chinese authorities had given notice to the Russians that the two vessels now in harbour must either leave or disarm. The Grosvoei was allowed up to noon on Saturday, the Askold till noon yesterday. No-one anticipated that the orders would be obeyed; in the case of the Askold indeed there would have been a difficulty in getting over the bar, even if she could have left dock in the time. The command practically was, therefore, to disarm, and, with the remembrance of the Mand-jour incident still with us, few were sanguine enough to imagine that the Russians were ready yet for the inevitable. The destroyer arrived yesterday afternoon and she is only forerunner of a squadron of five larger vessels which appeared off Gutzlaff yesterday.

The comparatively short notice given at last was no real hardship to the Russians, who have now been in Shanghai nine days. Experts who have seen the Askold declare that she had very little excuse for running into this port. There was no damage to her below the water-line, her guns, except the two which were apparently left behind in Port Arthur, were in working order. She was probably short of coal, but the Novik in similar case, got what she wanted at Tsingtao and departed. If the Askold's ammunition had run short that was a serious matter for her, but it gave her no right to seek the hospitality of the neutral port of Shanghai. It has been already pointed out that the Askold's damages are nearly all astern; she came here, in fact, as a fugitive, with wounds, but while this won our sympathy no doubt, it cannot, in the stern game of war, win also our assistance. These remarks apply still more forcibly to the Grosvoei, which is said in some quarters to have some damage to her engines, but which

managed to steam up the Huangpu and had nothing to show she was otherwise injured. For the first six days of her stay here she did not, it is stated, attempt any repairs.

The Senior Consul (Mr. John Goodnow) has called a meeting of the Consular body for ten o'clock this morning to discuss the situation which has now arisen. It may be objected in some quarters that the only authorities interested are the Chinese, Russian, and Japanese, but considering the damage that might ensue to the general foreign interests here, in the event of anything like a repetition of the Reschitjelnij affair at Chefoo, it will be a satisfaction to business men in the community to know that our consuls are taking active measures.

That the consuls here consider the situation serious is proved by the fact that the U. S. monitor Monadnock, with its four 10-inch guns and all its other armament ready primed, was under steam all day yesterday ready to go down to Woosung at short notice to enforce the neutrality of the port. Two American torpedo-boats were also under orders to go down to Woosung if required. The Monadnock was chosen as the most heavily armed ship of the squadron of the Government represented by the Senior Consul.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the Novik, which alone of the fleet that emerged from Port Arthur on the 15th inst. broke through the Japanese line and deliberately attempted the pre-arranged plan of reaching Vladivostok. The fastest ship in the fleet, she came through the action apparently unscathed, ran to Tsingtao, and got enough coal there to enable her to complete her journey by circumnavigating Japan. It would have been very dangerous for her to have tried to cut off a corner by passing through the Tsugaru strait and she appears to have been making for La Perouse strait between Yezo and Saghalien when she fell in with the Chitose and Tsushima off the South of the penal island. In the unequal fight that ensued she was completely wrecked and had to be beached. It is not improbable that, like the Askold, she was short of ammunition and had to rely entirely on her speed. On her trials in 1901 the Novik did 26 knots and her normal speed was 25. She was a 3,100 ton, three-screw, three funnel vessel, with 1,800 i.h.p. and a coal capacity of 400 to 650 tons, equal to doing 900 miles at full speed. She was armed with six 4.7 in. quickfiring, six 3-pounders, two 1-pounders, one field gun, two maxims, and five torpedo-tubes above water. The Chitose is a 4,784 ton cruiser of 22½ knot speed, and the Tsushima has displacement of 3,470 tons and can do 20 knots. Both are more heavily armed than the Novik.

There are now more than fifty men, wounded or sick, from the Russian boats, undergoing treatment in the General Hospital here and some of them appeared to be under the apprehension yesterday that their ships were leaving and they left behind. Their appearance on their arrival and their statements since go to confirm what has already been said in regard to the men of the Czarévitch, that they were in a half-starved condition when they went into action on the disastrous Wednesday. After what is as yet a comparatively short siege, Port Arthur is undoubtedly short of meat, if not of other food. And it was said to be provisioned for three years.

23rd August.

Those who anticipated startling events happening at the Cosmopolitan Dock or in the river at Woosung yesterday were happily doomed to disappointment. The great question of the hour for Shanghai has not yet been solved, but yesterday carried it only a very little way towards solution. And yet people in authority were very busy—discussing. There were two conferences of the Consuls, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, both fully attended. The Russian and Japanese Consuls-General were present on each occasion and it is reasonable to suppose that they placed before the Consular body their views—now fairly well known—in regard to the harbouring in this neutral port of the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Groszovoi. The conferences were long and—of course, private but we have every confidence in stating that as far as practical outcome is concerned, they were abortive. The vessels so far have not been disarmed nor have they left the port. But there has been no breach of Shanghai's peace, nor, we are happy to believe, is there likely to be.

The negotiations in fact, as we have predicted on several occasions are following exactly the same lines as in the Mandjour case, and the result sooner or later—sooner if the Japanese have their way—later if the Russian Consul can get the ear of the Chinese authorities—will be similar to that of the earlier affair. Meantime the Japanese have made their demonstration at the river mouth, and this will have its effect without any actual display of force.

The only others items of war news of account that came to hand yesterday are those concerning the cruiser Diana and the wonderful floating dock which was to accompany the Baltic fleet on its way to the East. In regard to the latter, misfortune has again befallen the Russians for it has been totally wrecked before even it reached Liban. The Diana is a cruiser about which there have been many conflicting reports since the battle outside Port Arthur. It was generally supposed that she was one of the vessels that returned to Port Arthur, but apparently it was the Pallada which escaped inside. The Diana was then imagined sunk; but she has turned up apparently uninjured at Saigon. It now remains to be seen what view the French authorities there will take of their duty as neutrals, whether the vessel will coal and endeavour to make Vladivostok, or will continue her journey homeward, or will lie up in Saigon waiting for better days.

Captain Bradley's evidence in the Hipsang inquiry yesterday may be left to speak for itself especially as the finding of the Court is to be given this morning.

24th August.

The blue-funnel liner Calchas is reported to have been taken by the Russians to Saghalien. Why does not Admiral Noel send a couple of cruisers to

find out what is being done with her there? There I no Prize Court on Saghalien, and if the Calchas has been taken there in order that the flour on board may be landed for the relief of the Russians there, before the vessel has been condemned by Prize Court, it is sheer robbery, on a par with the Russian treatment of British vessels generally.

The closely reasoned statement put forward by the Japanese Government yesterday in respect of the neutrality of China clears up a number of obscure points in the most business-like manner possible. There is no beating about the bush, no evasiveness, about a document which frankly declares that the question of China's neutrality is dependent on the acquiescence of both belligerents, and which asserts politely, but firmly, that the harbours of Chefoo and Shanghai have been brought into the area of hostilities—not by the desire of the Japanese, but by the Russians who have made these ports refuges for ships fairly beaten in battle.

The attitude of the Governments of Washington and Berlin has already been declared and from those quarters no complications will arise. Their initiative will be followed in all probability by the other Powers. Under such circumstances there can be no question that Shanghai has been brought temporarily into the war zone, and it is the presence of the Askold and Groszovoi that has brought us there.

Yesterday the Chinese authorities, we understand, called upon the Dock Company to cease repairing the Russian cruiser, but the demand has been ignored—at all events the work was still going on last night. There is now a possibility of the British consul being asked to intervene, the Dock Company being British, and it is also stated that recourse may be had to the Supreme Court for an injunction. The Japanese are acting with the greatest patience and forbearance, knowing that they have the force behind them necessary in the ultimate resort. The situation would be more serious for Shanghai, if this were not the case.

The amazing story of the Hipsang has now been made fully public. The finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry was delivered yesterday and is strongly worded. It is fair to remember that the Court could necessarily hear one side only, but the evidence given seems of an overwhelming nature, and in the language of the President the firing of a torpedo makes it impossible to regard the Russian destroyer's action as a mistake. The Court endeavoured, but without success, to ascertain the name of the destroyer. It transpired yesterday, however, that she was the Rastorop, a vessel of the same tonnage but ten feet longer than the Reschitjelnij, of Chefoo fame.

DINNER TO PRINCE P'U LUN.

We have received from the Municipal Council the following record of speeches made at a dinner given by the Municipal Council to H. I. H. Prince P'u Lun, at the Astor House on Saturday night.

The following was the plan of the table:—

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

Admiral Grenet.	Mr. Wên (Inter- preter).	H. E. Li Hai- huan (Treaty Commissioner)	H. I. H. Prince Pu Lun.	Admiral Stirling	Mr. Kuan (Inter- preter).	Major - General Dessino.
Mr. John Goodnow (U.S. Consul-General and Senior Consul).	Sir R. E. Bredon (Deputy Insp.- Gen. of Customs).			Mr. F. Anderson (Chairman S.M.C.)	Mr. J.O.P. Bland (Sec. S.M.C.)	Lord Li.
Mr. A. W. Burkill.						Mr. D. Landale.
H.E. Yuan Taotai.						Sir Pelham Warren (H.B.M. Consul- General).
Mr. H. E. Hobson (Commissioner of Customs).						Mr. Chang Hai-huan (Chief Secretary to Prince Pu Lun).
Major Nerazzini (Consul - General for Italy).						Mr. D. Siffert (Con- sul - General for Belgium).
Mr. Advocaat (Con- sul-General for the Netherlands).						Mr. A. E. Hippisley (Commissioner of Customs).
Mr. Odagiri (Con- sul - General for Japan).						Mr. A. Potier (Con- sul - General for Portugal).
Mr. Wu (Director of Telegraphs).						Mr. F. Hagberg (Consul - General for Norway and Sweden).
Mr. F. E. Taylor (Commissioner of Customs).						Mr. E. von Hirsch (Consul - General for Austria-Hun- gary).
Mr. M. Ratard (Con- sul-General for France).						Capt. von Studnitz.
Mr. Del Castillo (Consul - General for Spain).						Capt. Mirti (S.M.S. Kaiserin Elisa- beth).
Captain Carvalho.						Mr. Von der Heyde (Acting Consul- General for Ger- many).
Capt. A. M. Bolsra- gon (Superintend- ent of Police).	Mr. Wang (City Ma- gistrate).			Mr. Ouan (Inter- preter).	Flag Lieut. Angell.	
Flag Lieut. Stirling.	Mr. Liang (Inter- preter).			Mr. Peng (Secretary to Prince).	Major Watson (Com- mandant S.V.C.)	
Mr. T. Raaschou (Consul - General for Denmark).	Captain Vaughan Lewes (H. M. S. Fearless).			Mr. Hsien Huang (Mixed Court Ma- gistrate).	Mr. Brodie Clarke (Acting Chairman French Municipal Council)	
Mr. O. Meuser.			Mr. H. de Gray.			

display their loyalty and patriotism—sentiments which are evoked, in no small degree, by the great power of personality. Thanking you, Sir, for the honour you have conferred on the Municipality by your presence here to-night, I will now conclude, and will ask you, Gentlemen, to join with me in drinking the health of our distinguished guest, His Imperial Highness Prince Pu Lun.

The Prince made the following reply in Chinese, which, in the absence of his regular interpreter, he requested Sir Robert Bredon to repeat in English:—

I have to thank you, Sir, very cordially for the toast of my health which you have proposed. I have now passed through Shanghai on two occasions. I have been invited and entertained by various national representatives and official people, and I have received every courtesy from the Municipality. I have been informed, Sir, that the Council is a Body elected by the resident foreign community and that it is, in a sense, the representative of it. In receiving an invitation from the Chairman and Council I feel that I am being shown a sympathetic consideration and courtesy by the foreign residents generally. Shanghai is one of the busiest of our ports. It not only has a large local trade, but it is an important commercial centre for all China. Its growth and development are of benefit to the whole Empire. During my visits here I have realised its great commercial importance. It only remains for me, Sir, to drink to the prosperity of Shanghai, which I trust will extend from year to year; and while thanking them for their hospitality, to express my best wishes for the health of Mr. Anderson, the Chairman, and his colleagues of the Council.

THE ASKOLD.

25th August.

All day yesterday the work of repairing was going on as usual on board the Askold lying in the Cosmopolitan Dock. At 5 p.m., however, work was suddenly brought to a standstill and the Chinese workmen, as well as all other persons not actually belonging to the ship, were ordered on shore. The men were then drawn up and an address was given by the captain or one of the officers of the ship. An hour later there were no signs of renewed activity, giving a welcome quietness in place of the crash of the hammers which had been ringing unceasingly during the last few days. Last night, however, the workmen were hard at work as ever. The display of the British flag at both the International and Cosmopolitan Docks appears to be the response of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. to the request of the Shanghai Taotai that the work of repairing the cruiser should no longer go on. It is generally believed that the cruiser will go out of dock on Sunday next the 28th inst., that being the earliest date when the tide will make it possible for her to do so. It may be interesting to intending sightseers to inform them that a notice board is now exhibited at the Dock which informs the public in immense letters that there is "no admittance." However, the surveillance does not appear to be a very strict one, and inquisitive visitors, who ignore the admonition seem to be able to do so with impunity. It is different, however as far as visiting the Askold is concerned, for here the watch is stricter than ever, the sentries being doubled every night. The men do not appear to be as buoyant and hopeful as they were on the arrival of the cruiser a few days ago. They look listless and bored, and a feeling of gloom

The first toast was that of the "Emperor, Empress Dowager and Imperial Family of China," the band playing a responsive air. The "Sovereigns and Rulers of our Respective Countries" were next honoured.

Mr. Anderson:—The next toast I have the pleasure to propose is one which I know you, Gentlemen, will all receive with cordiality, the toast of our distinguished guest, His Imperial Highness Prince Pu Lun. The Prince has just returned from a lengthy journey, in the course of which he has visited a great Exhibition of the industries and arts of the West; he has seen many of the centres of Western progress and civilisation. Now, on his return to his own country, he has again landed at what may be described as the commercial capital of the Empire, already an important city, and one which we believe is destined in the future to rival many of the greatest municipalities of the West. As the representative Executive of this great community, the Council considered it fitting and proper to tender a respectful welcome to your Imperial Highness on your return, and we desire to express to you, Sir, our acknowledgment of the

courtesy and good feeling shown by your presence here to-night. We hope that this auspicious occasion may tend to increase cordiality and utility in those friendly relations with the local officials which the Council has always endeavoured to strengthen and maintain. I trust, Sir, that in expressing our satisfaction at your safe return to China, I may be permitted also to say, that everyone interested in the progress and prosperity of this country cordially welcome the new departure taken by the Imperial Family, in visiting other countries. The happiest results have followed in quite recent times, from the interchange of visits between King Edward, President Loubet, the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and other illustrious personages, and if in following their example, your Highness will extend your visits to the other countries represented here to-night, you may feel assured of a cordial reception. We welcome your Highness's action, not only in that it creates new relations between China and the other Powers, but also in that by visiting this great provincial centre it has afforded to the Chinese people of this Settlement an occasion to

seems to prevail, which is accentuated now that the enterprising Chinese are no longer permitted to display their wares for sale. A number of Russian sailors, however, deporting themselves in the river gave a touch of animation to the scene. If the men, however, are looking gloomy and taciturn, the same cannot be said of the officers of the cruiser who have their quarters in one of the buildings at the Cosmopolitan Dock belonging to Farnham, Boyd & Co. On Monday evening they gave a ball, partly *à la* fro-co, at which a number of Russian officers from the other Russian ships in port were present. Quite a number of Russian ladies also graced the ball with their presence, while the excellent band of the Askold discoursed sweet music. The merriment lasted until the early hours of the morning, and all thought of death and wounds and international complications, and tangled questions of neutrality, were apparently banished for the nonce. *Dum vivimus, vivamus!*

The work of the last few days has very much changed the appearance of the vessel for the better. The two new funnels have not yet been placed in their sockets but the damage caused by the shells has been apparently quite repaired. The workmen seem to be now more engaged in repairing the comparatively-speaking slighter damages on the decks of the vessel—damages which do not, of course, affect the vessel from the point of view of her seaworthiness.

References to the progress of the negotiations yesterday will be found under "Notes on Native Affairs."

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

An interesting ceremony took place at 4 p.m. on Friday, on board H. M. S. Fearless, lately arrived here from Chemulpo and now the sole representative in Shanghai of the British squadron in China. The occasion was the presentation of the Sea Transport Medal to Mr. George Robert Ainslie, chief officer of the C. N. S. Nanchang.

The ship's company having mustered on the poop deck, Commander Vaughan Lewes, D. S. O., in making the presentation, said:—

Mr. Ainslie,—It gives me much pleasure to have been directed to present the medal which I am to give you. By the record on the clasps I gather that you were engaged in the arduous work of the transport service, both in the China war of 1900 and also in the South African war between 1899 and 1902. I regret I have no statistics for the former, but with regard to the latter I have a few figures taken from an official document, which will show the magnitude of the work in which you were engaged. I find, Sir, that you and your brother officers of the Mercantile Marine carried out and home as many as 30,967 officers and 770,403 men, and in addition no fewer than 96,329 horses, and these enormous numbers were carried without disaster or catastrophe. I might add that the Admiralty paid for transport services no less a sum than £19,888,175. Those figures give a record of which the British Mercantile Marine may well be proud, and those who assisted in that great work should individually be proud men, as they carried the work through, as British seamen have always done, because it was their duty, and without any hope of

honour or reward. But, Sir, His Majesty the King had seen the good work done, and he therefore saw fit to grant what is now termed the Sea Transport Medal; but in granting it he ordered that the greatest care and restrictions should be placed upon the distribution, in order to maintain the high value of the medal. It therefore seems to me, Sir, that the fact that you have been selected to receive the medal with two clasps must mean that where all did such great work your individual efforts must have been exceptional and especially worthy of recognition. In handing you this medal, I hope that you will consider it not merely as a memento, but as an honour conferred upon you by your Sovereign for services to your country.

Mr. Ainslie replied in appropriate terms, expressing his deep sense of gratitude for the honour bestowed upon him and for the kind words spoken by Commander Vaughan Lewes. He said that he only did his duty, as the other men did, and said that the British Mercantile Marine was, and always would be willing to render what service it could to the Government and to work in conjunction with the British Navy.

In conclusion, Commander Vaughan Lewes called for three cheers for the recipient of the medal, which were given in a hearty manner by all the officers and crew, as only a British sailor can.

The following extract from the "Overland Mail" of the 7th ultimo will give some idea of the magnitude of the service rendered by our Mercantile Marine in the matter of transports in the South African War, taken from an official return lately issued:—

Of transports actually engaged by the Admiralty there were 117 between July 1899, and December 1902, of 719,837 gross tonnage, utilised for this purpose for an aggregate of 27,293 days' steaming. There were conveyed to South Africa 12,674 officers by these transports, 316,924 men, and 74,752 horses, while on the return journey there were 10,809 officers, 267,475 men, and 2,399 horses. The hire of these vessels cost the Admiralty £10,059,818, and, including other charges, such as coal fittings, etc., and dock and port dues, etc., a total of no less than £14,730,977 was disbursed, and the rates of hire would appear to have ranged between 10s. per gross ton per calendar month up to £1 15s. per gross ton. In addition to these figures there were 41 transports engaged in India of a gross tonnage of 151,842, and these conveyed 335 officers, 7,965 men, 5,460 natives, 7,107 horses, and 1,113 mules, at a total cost of £499,329. In 118 freight ships engaged by the Admiralty a further 2,912 officers were carried to South Africa, 76,943 men and 4,417 horses, and an amount of £1,629,410 was paid for these vessels, while for the return journey the Admiralty engaged 108 vessels, at a cost of £1,179,713, to carry 3,574 officers, 80,417 men, 808 women, 875 children, and 59 horses. The principal naval transport officer at Cape Town also engaged 63 freight vessels, costing £111,621, to carry 370 officers and 7,680 men, and the colonial Governments chartered 15 vessels for £270,589, and these conveyed 293 officers, 5,666 men, and 6,482 horses. The final table gives details as to full cargo store freight ships engaged by the Admiralty, and for this purpose 210 vessels were employed at a cost of £1,466,536. This is a record of which our merchant service can be proud.

WHAT JAPAN SHOULD HAVE DONE.

FROM THE "CHINA TIMES."

While we may admire the courage of the Russian squadron and pay tribute of honour where honour is due, the sequel to the affair of the 10th assumes a different aspect. The present attitude of the Port Arthur Squadron has neither loveliness nor dignity. This is the fortune of war, and calls for no reproach; but what of the virtuous and rather violent indignation of the Russian Government over the incident in Chefoo harbour? Russia protests, we are told, in the strongest manner against the seizure of the torpedo-boat which had dodged into a neutral harbour and in double-quick time disarmed and lay low, awaiting events. The Japanese naval officer's action, we are told, is described by Russia as forcible, which it may have been, and robberlike, and "a crying breach of international law."

It is true the act of the Japanese commander appears, from the story published, to go against him. The story so far published is not the Japanese version. It may not be strictly impartial. If, however, it were substantially true, the act was a sad breach of neutrality, and indicates that the Japanese have not yet quite assimilated Western methods. What they should have done was to seize the whole harbour and treaty port, as the Russians did Newchwang, order the other warships out of harbour, and declare that their act was necessitated by the exigencies of the situation, a reason which has several times been advanced by Russia for acts which involved the seizure of much more than a broken-down torpedo-boat.

Forcible and robberlike attack:—yes. This, from the destroyers of the neutral ship Knight Commander, from the Power which shelled and torpedoed the defenceless Hipsang, killing, wounding, and imprisoning its neutral crew, violating the neutral British flag; from the Power which strewn mines in the open sea and swore the mines were Japanese; the Power that put its foot through the Dardanelles treaties in order to prey upon neutral commerce in the neutral waters of the Red Sea,—she protests against a "Crying breach of international law!"

Methinks the lady doth protest too much. Japan, anxious always to behave as a respectable first-class power should, will no doubt make inquiry into the case. If she finds the facts are much as stated, and that the captain of the Japanese torpedo-boat was at fault, she may degrade him to the rank of Admiral, and express to all the powers concerned or unconcerned her extreme regret that such a thing should have happened while Admiral Togo was otherwise engaged. This would be, perhaps, the easiest way out of the question. Mr. Balfour or Lord Lansdowne, and all the German, French, American, and other corresponding Mr. Balfours and Lord Lansdownes, would express themselves as glad to find that Japan was animated by the most conciliatory disposition, etc., etc., with other phrases which we have heard before. Incidentally China would have to promote Admiral Sah to a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, owing to his excessive caution in looking on while a belligerent warship deliberately came into his sphere and captured another belligerent which had got there accidentally and broke down permanently just as she reached the inside of a neutral harbour.

There are, however, other ways of meeting the representations of the Powers. We cannot be much surprised if Japan, having had an experience in the case of the Mandjour at Shanghai, and the Sivoutch at Newchwang, and having observed the ease

with which Russia has driven her battering-rams through international law in the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora and the Pacific, comes to the conclusion that international law, as laid down by Western nations, is an ass; it will not be amazing if she decides, as an Eastern nation, to add a little to the theory and practice of international law from her own point of view. International law is what the belligerents make it. Hitherto the novelties of interpretation have been all on one side.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR

OPINION OF A FRENCH EXPERT.

A re-cast of the consequences of the capture of Port Arthur has recently appeared in the "Temps." The following is a translation of the article in full:—

A Russian officer was recently expounding the well-known thesis that in war fortresses are useless and that all depends upon the great battles fought in the open field by the rival armies; he recalled the fatal attraction Metz exercised on the French leaders in 1870 and how much the attitude of Bazaine had been influenced by the vicinity of the fortress. According to him, the strategy of Kuropatkin is free of such errors. Thence he goes on to condemn the fault that the Japanese commit in undertaking the siege of Port Arthur. "So much the better for us!" he adds, "we shall be able to concentrate in peace at Liaoyang."

Such reasoning is on a par with that of the Arab who, seeing his house on fire, let it burn thankful he was not in it. Perhaps he too said that he was concentrating on himself in order to fight better the battle of life. But having so little combativeness in him, he did not deserve success. Likewise here, the placidity, the inertness with which the principal Russian force contemplates the attack of Port Arthur by the Japanese does not augur well of final success. But has this different army, more Tolstoi-like than Dragomiroff-like (Dragomiroff is the leading Russian strategist; it will be recalled he was opposed to the war and predicted disaster)—has this army of non-resistance to evil the right to separate its destinies from the fate of the fortress, or are their fortunes so intimately connected that the fall of the one will necessarily end in the ruin of the other? There is no doubt about the answer to this question, when one thinks, of the vital interest Russia has staked in Port Arthur, and of what she would lose in losing it. Indeed, the most ambitious autocracy could not have chosen on the map of the world a more enviable geographical position, a strategical point of greater strength. That is truly the Eastern Bosphorus, that another Russian generation thought to have found in Vladivostok. Port Arthur commands the Gulf of Pechili almost as surely as Constantinople holds the key to the Black Sea. It dominates the Yellow Sea, and its influence is felt throughout Korea and China. It is, besides, or will be to-morrow, a naval station of the first rank. The western basin has only to be dredged and an opening cut through the Tiger's Tail to get the full advantages of a topographical situation which makes of it the largest and best sheltered natural haven.

These advantages Russia had not yet been able to exploit to the full. She was drawing on them by tracing beforehand around Port Arthur as a centre the circle of her future expansion. Dalny, administrative creation, was only the personal fancy of a Minister more bold in his systems than fortunate in his conceptions. It was an opera scene, similar to those Potemkine erected on the route followed by the great Catherine in 1787, to make her believe the Crimea was inhabited. But Port Arthur is inhabited; there were there officials, soldiers and sailors; huge military buildings were being put up; the Viceroy lived there; it was in a word a "capital" and by that very fact an object that the Japanese could assign to their main force without violating the principles of Moltke and Napoleon.

The Russians understood that so well that they took care to concentrate imposing means of defence upon Port Arthur, two field-divisions, the fortress troops, and the crews of the ships make a total of 50,000 men which, commanded by so able a general as Stoessel, can resist several months. Yet, everything happens in war, and the supreme commander must provide for every eventuality. Whatever precaution he may have taken against the occurrence of such a disaster, the hypothesis of the capture of Port Arthur must present itself to Kuropatkin's mind. He must see that the consequences of it would be irreparable and he cannot hope to derive any profit from longer inaction.

Fifty thousand men would be captured with Port Arthur. Such catastrophes are not unknown in history. The capitulations of Sedan and Metz were graver, more painful for our honour, harder to forget for our history. And yet, the France of 1870 immediately created other armies; she had only to stamp in her soil to make new ones spring up. Russia, on the other hand, had transported hers along the endless Trans-Siberian. The experience of the present concentration had demonstrated that to bring 50,000 men into Manchuria two whole months are necessary.

The loss of time and the loss of troops is nothing, however. We must think what the strategical situation of the Russians will be if the Japanese get into Port Arthur and a new siege is necessary to drive them out. To transport the necessary material, organise the siege services, that at the other end of the world and without the help of the sea, is a task above human forces. Such desperate tasks are undertaken only when the supreme game is being played, when more than honour is engaged, when life is at stake. They are not attempted when the fatal question, "What is the goal?" springs in every mind, and where doubt as to the ultimate advantage prevents the last resources being engaged in the war.

That is a sombre perspective. There is a blacker one yet. The fall of Port Arthur would bring about, in some form or other, the ruin of the Russian fleet and complete the Japanese mastery of the sea. They could become ungetatable on the Continent by the facility of landing and embarking everywhere; the war would end in a hide-and-seek game in which the Russian bear would always be caught by his agile adversary.

From that moment, the offensive, the great war of masses becomes impossible. The campaign of 1901 will have been decisive. The Russians know it. Hence the hopes they found on the Baltic fleet if it ever succeeds in joining that of Port Arthur. Hence the care with which they prepare their concentration at Liaoyang to intervene, once the summer rains are over, with all their forces gathered and in numerical superiority.—"Hongkong Telegraph."

STEADY, DEMOCRATS, STEADY!

FROM "COLLIER'S WEEKLY."

THE FOLLOWING IS THE EARNEST LETTER OF EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES:—

If sometimes, during the past week, those most earnestly and prayerfully solicitous for the complete restoration of the Democratic Party to health and sanity have felt depressed by certain Convention incidents relating to the money question, it is certainly now time for them and for all who love true Democracy to calmly survey the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of Convention controversy have passed away.

Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the National Democracy as an organisation has been freed from the financial delusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigour and strength. This is too apparent for denial. No action of Democracy's representatives assembled in the late Convention can be construed in any other way than as an acknowledgment of the establishment of the gold standard, and a willing pledge to its maintenance. This condition should of itself be sufficient to so fill our measure of satisfaction as to cause us to forget any fears or trepidation that may have vexed us during the days just past.

I do not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favour of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactment; but I insist that, in refusing to indulge any further free silver or double standard vagaries, the Convention did not, on account of existing conditions, merely make a virtue of necessity, but that it voiced, instead, an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the rank and file of Democracy. Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy. I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain Convention occurrences, apparently untoward, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised. Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed; but I hope he will take no offence if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the belief that "Providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs."

Of course, it would have been a matter of great satisfaction to those of us who have always been unyielding and insistent gold standard Democrats if we could have had a declaration in the platform committing our party in distinct terms to the acceptance and constant defence and maintenance of the gold standard—not because of an unexpected increase in gold production, but on grounds of economic wisdom and national honour. As protestations of affection never fatigue, so those who supremely love a safe standard for our people's money cannot hear too often that the gold standard is immutably fixed. Nevertheless, as an original proposition, such platform assurance was not necessary either on sentimental grounds or to

make gold standard conditions more certain. They were as unchangeably settled as they could be—with or without platform declaration.

It must be confessed, however, that forbidding portents were seen in the Democratic sky when a platform deliverance intended to pass as a recognition and approval of the gold standard was rejected after discussion in the platform committee, leaving no substituted expression of any kind in its place; and when, thereupon, a platform containing no reference to the gold standard was approved by the Convention.

The trepidation and disappointment which immediately supervened among the masses of the expectant Democracy did not arise from the mere absence of any statement concerning the gold standard, but it represented a perfect and perhaps instinctive realisation of the confusion and misapprehension caused among themselves and the immense advantage given to their political enemies by proposing, in a fashion, to declare for the gold standard and after discussion refusing to do so.

At this critical moment the sun appeared and scattered every evil portent. In this time of fear and gloom a leader came to the Democratic hosts. A quiet, able, reserved man had been selected as the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency. His sterling and constant adherence to party had been so fully avouched that it was nearly supposed that no action of the organisation would provoke his protest. And now, while the Democratic rank and file trembled and waited, the voice of this quiet, reserved, and able man rang out above all Convention clamour, drowning the roisterous hum of Convention diplomacy. In tones of authority and leadership the message went forth:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the Convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

"A. B. PARKER."

The Democrats who have been impatient of the silence of their party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his first utterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform, it gave leadership to the Democratic cause, and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the Democratic standard. To those must be added another wonderful accomplishment to which this utterance gave opportunity. When in response to the message of its chosen candidate the Convention proposed to give him assurance that the sentiments of the Convention and the meaning of its platform were in accord with his expression, and in efforts to make his message a part of the platform, a vote on the passage of a resolution embodying these propositions disclosed the fact that out of a total vote of nine hundred and sixty-five only one hundred and ninety-one could be counted in the negative. This vote furnished the best, if not the only, opportunity offered during the continuance of the Convention to demonstrate how overwhelmingly sound its members were in support of the gold standard, and its result cannot, I gratefully believe, be otherwise

construed than as indicating the elimination of financial error as a disturbing influence of Democratic councils.

The National Democracy enters upon the campaign, not in gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence.

I believe that no man ever did so much for the cause, and in so many directions in so short a time and in so compact a form, as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis Convention. He has reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands.

Let the Democratic lines be steadied at every point; and let our splendid leadership be followed with genuine Democratic zeal and stubbornness.

THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS.

FROM THE "SEATTLE DAILY NEWS."

London, Saturday, July 23rd.—Yale and Harvard were the victors in the international games held to-day at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. They defeated Oxford and Cambridge in six out of nine events before an immense crowd, which never lost interest even in such a tedious contest as hammer throwing.

A mast was placed on one side of the field from which flew an American or British flag as the victory went from one side or the other. It finally floated the Stars and Stripes as an official notification of the success of the blue and crimson.

The weather suited the Americans splendidly, being intensely warm and the clouds covering the heavens occasionally letting fall a slight sprinkle of rain.

C. N. Jackson, steward for Oxford and Cambridge, sincerely congratulated the Americans. He said:

"While I anticipated the Americans would win, I did not believe it would be 6 to 3. Our men, in the high jump and quarter, were not up to practice form. I do not believe we shall go over next year, though the matter will be considered."

The keen interest of the English people in the international sports between Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge was shown by the early hour at which the throngs of spectators began to arrive at the Queen's Club grounds, West Kensington.

Masses of Spectators.

Before 3 o'clock the stands began to fill and by 3.25, when a pistol shot warned the participants in the first events to get ready, the stands had been crowded for a long time and masses of spectators had gathered behind the ropes.

At 3.25 the men appeared for the 100 yard dash, R. W. Barclay in the light blue of Cambridge, Chalin in the dark blue of Oxford, W. A. Schick, Jr., in the crimson of Harvard, and D. J. Torrey in the dark blue of Yale.

The runners made the marks amidst the breathless attention of the spectators, who had greeted them with applause when they first appeared. The men started at 3.32 p.m.

Schick won the 100-yard dash, with Barclay second. Time 9 4-5 seconds.

There was considerable applause when the result was known, but the crowd waited for the time to be announced. Slowly the British flag was hauled down

from the pole, leaving the American flag flying.

Barclay got away first, but Schick caught him after thirty yards, passed him and held the lead to the end. Schick's time, 9 4-5 seconds, equalled his previous record for the same distance.

At 3.37 the one mile race began with Welsh and H. W. Gregson, both Englishmen, in the lead. Gregson increased his lead at the half-mile and won. C. C. H. Hamilton, Oxford, was second; Welsh third. R. L. Olcott and Hill, both of Yale, came in last. Time 4.21 1-5.

Attention Turned to High Jump.

The spectators then turned their attention to the high jump. England was represented by E. E. Leader and Doorley, both of Cambridge, and America by G. F. Victor, of Yale.

Victor won the high jump, Leader was second and Doorley was third. Victor's best jump was six feet one-eighth inch.

After being declared the winner Victor continued jumping, but failed to beat his record.

The high jump began with the bar at 5 feet 2 inches. The two Englishmen went out when the bar was at 5 feet 10 1/2 inches.

The half-mile run followed. H. Cornwallis represented Cambridge; Holding, Oxford; E. P. Parsons, Yale, and H. E. Young, Harvard.

Parsons, got off ahead, but Holding forged past him and just passing Cornwallis, won in an exciting finish. Young was third and Parsons last. Time, minutes 6 2-5 seconds.

From the start of the half-mile run the race was never in doubt, so far as England was concerned, the only question being whether H. E. Holding, Oxford, or Cornwallis would be the victor.

Quarter-Mile Race.

Barclay and Wilson, both of Cambridge; R. Long, of Yale, and E. J. Dives, of Harvard, were the competitors in the next event, which was the quarter-mile run. Barclay led for two-thirds the distance, when Dives, who had been keeping just behind, forged ahead and won by two feet. Long was third.

Throwing the hammer was the next event on the programme: Spicer, Cambridge; Tomlinson, Oxford; Shawlin, Yale, and E. T. Glass, Yale, were the contestants. Shawlin won the first round, making 152 feet 8 inches in his first throw, 145 feet 11 1/2 inches in his second, and 150 feet 11 1/2 inches in his third. Spicer was second in the second round, but Glass beat him in the two subsequent rounds. Tomlinson never had a chance. The best throw was 111 feet 7 inches, which he made in the second round.

E. J. Clapp, Yale, won the hurdle event. Bird of Harvard was second. Time, 15 4-5 seconds.

L. P. Sheffield, Yale, won the long jump.

Godby, of Oxford, won the two-mile race. Churchill was second and Codwell third. Time, 9 minutes and 50 seconds.

The Americans were thus victors by six events out of nine.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
— "The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are ~~neither~~ to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. HARNAM SINGH.

Harnam Singh was charged with assaulting a Chinese in Fearon Road on the 20th inst. and further with assaulting P.C. 193 at the same time and place whilst in the execution of his duty.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Bourke stated that complainant was a dog coolie. While he was capturing a dog accused assaulted him and also the native constable who was accompanying him.

Ching Bing-tzang said he was a dog catches in the employ of the Municipal Council. He had very nearly caught a dog in Fearon Road when accused struck him, first with a bamboo and then with a wooden sandal or shoe. A policeman came up and remonstrated and accused struck him also. Accused then ran away and they chased him.

P. C. 193 corroborated complainant's story.

Accused stated that he thought the complainant was a thief. He chased him and complainant fell on a bridge while running away. Witness never assaulted him.

His Worship fined prisoner \$7, \$5 of which were to go to the coolie. In default one week with hard labour.

Shanghai, 23rd August.

REX v. RANJI KHAN.

Accused, a warder, was charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm upon one Neer Deen.

Defendant appeared, but complainant was not in Court.

The Usher, Mr. T. Macdonald, said complainant had been warned. He was in hospital, but could go in and out.

His Worship remarked that the charge was a serious one and therefore he would not dismiss defendant. He did not want to suggest anything, but he warned accused he had better not interfere with complainant. The hearing would be adjourned until Monday next at 10 a.m.

NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

22nd August.

Before Capt. VAUGHAN LEWES, R. N.,
H. M. S. FEARLESS (President), B.
G. TOURS, Esq. (H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul),
and Capt. WILLIAM LLOYD JONES
(of the s.s. Ichang).

This Court was convened to enquire into the circumstances attending the sinking of the s.s. Hipsang on the 16th ult.

The Clerk of the Court read the order convening the Court, and also the request from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the enquiry.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared on behalf of the owners of the vessel to watch proceedings.

Captain R. C. D. Bradley, sworn—I was master of the s.s. Hipsang when she was lost. I have a copy of my statement here.

The President—If you will agree to it, it will save time to accept that statement as your evidence.

Captain Bradley expresses his willingness, and accordingly read the following statement:—

At about 2.35 p.m. on the 15th July, 1904, the s.s. Hipsang having hoisted her anchors up and managed to turn head down stream under steam, proceeded from the anchorage at Newchwang down river towards the Newchwang Bar under the charge of pilot Lawrence. The passage down the river and across the bar was managed without stoppages, and the pilot was disembarked outside of the Newchwang Bar at about 4.45 p.m. I (the Captain) then took some azimuths by the sun to check the errors on the courses that would take the ship down the coast during the night, and then the ship going full-speed ahead, at about 5.10 p.m., I set the course S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. by the standard compass, which would be S. 33° W. true. At about 11.15 p.m. Reef Point was abeam, either $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off (I do not remember which) and as the ship—owing to a strong ebb tide—had come down the coast at a much greater rate over the ground than I had estimated that she would travel, I then rang "half-speed" on the engine-room telegraph, and altered the course to S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. nothing S. which would be S. 17° W. true, and would be I expected a true course of S. 18° W. The reason why I reduced speed to "half-speed" when off Reef Point, was because having received notices from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs that floating mines had been seen on the open sea, and that some had been seen in the neighbourhood of Iron Island, I wanted to have good daylight when getting down to Iron Island so that I could see objects floating on the water, and, if mines, avoid striking them. Thought of danger from either Russian or Japanese men-of-war fire, never at any time occurred to me; the only danger that I recognised round about that neighbourhood, was the possible danger of striking a floating mine. At about 3 a.m. on the 16th July I rang "slow" on the engine-room telegraph, as I fancied that the ship was still getting over the ground much too fast, but at about 3.30 a.m. I rang "full speed" on the engine-room telegraph, as at that time I felt confident that I could see far enough round the ship to clear a floating mine. At about 3.45 or 3.50 a.m. as we were getting down to Iron Island, I altered the course to S. by W. by the standard compass, and shortly afterwards to South, and passed outside—or to the westward—of Iron Island on that course.

At 4.15 a.m. on the 16th July, Iron Island was abeam bearing East by the Standard compass, and distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I then altered the course to S. by E., and went down off the bridge. The weather being beautifully clear for miles all round the ship and the land boldly distinct, only Iron Island had a small cloud resting on its summit, and a long way ahead there was an appearance as though a fog bank was making up from the southward. At about 4.20 a.m.—I at that time being in my room and going to fill my pipe—I heard the sound of a shot fired from somewhere to the westward of the ship. I at once put my pipe down and ran out of my room to the bridge ladder, meeting the second officer half-way down the ladder, and who said words to this effect "A torpedo-boat has fired a shot across the bow, sir." I answered with words to this effect "All right sir, hoist the ensign up," and running up on the bridge and across to the telegraph stand, I rang "stop" on the engine-room telegraph. I had no sooner

done so, than another shot was fired from a torpedo-boat-destroyer that was on our starboard side abeam the beam. I at once rang "full speed astern" on the engine-room telegraph. Then another was fired from the torpedo-boat-destroyer, and then another and another—the intervals between the shots not being a long one—and as one shot passed close behind me on the bridge, hitting something which I believe was the chart-table, I then realised that the torpedo-boat-destroyer was firing at the ship, so I called out to the chief officer whose voice I heard on the lower bridge: "Mr. Smith, get the boats out," or words to that effect, and also called out to a lot of the Chinese who were crowding into the small working-boat that was always carried hanging in the davits, to get out of the boat so that she could be lowered down into the water. Meanwhile the torpedo-boat-destroyer was firing at the ship—but how many shots I cannot say, as I did not count them—and she then fired what I believe was a torpedo—anyhow the ship was struck in the stern by either a shell or a torpedo, and there was a vibration felt, and she began to sink by the stern. Before the ship was struck by this shell or torpedo, the English ensign was up and flying from the flagstaff aft, and I had recognised the Russian ensign on the torpedo-boat-destroyer. When the way was nearly off the ship, I rang "stop" on the engine-room telegraph; and then recognising that the ship was doomed, the idea of life-belts for the Chinese came into my mind, so I ran down into the saloon to one of the cabins where they had been kept, but found that others had been before me. Still seeing two, I snatched these up, and noticing a big carving-knife as I passed the pantry door, I picked it up to cut away the lashings of some of the boats. Running out of the saloon, I threw he life-belts at some of the Chinese, and then clambered up on the boat-skids and started in cutting adrift the starboard forward life-boat, so that she could float off when the ship sunk. I then cut through three of the gripe lashings of the next boat aft, but could not cut through the fourth lashing because of a wire-seizing. Finding that I could not cut it through, I threw away the knife and jumped down on deck, and then noticing that the torpedo-boat-destroyer had come alongside the ship on the starboard side by the fore rigging, and that the people were getting over the rail and on board of her, I began hurrying the Chinese along the deck towards the fore part. Most of them being on board the destroyer, the officers and engineers began calling out to me to come on board the destroyer; so having hoisted a young Chinese woman over the rail who had caused me some delay, and got her caught hold of by some of the people on the torpedo-boat-destroyer, I got down a rope on to the bridge of the destroyer where the captain was. The Russian captain then asked me if I had got the ship's papers. To which I answered words to this effect "By Jove! no; clean forgot all about them; but I'll jolly soon get them." And I started back to get them. The chief officer wanted to go, saying "Captain, let me go;" but I would not let him; so getting up the side again, I ran along the main deck and across, and up on to the lower bridge and into the chart-room; collared hold of the dispatch box, to get it and myself back on board the torpedo-boat-destroyer. The Russian captain then gave some orders in Russian, the rope was cast off, and the destroyer

backed away from the Hipsang which was raising her bow out of water. Then the Hipsang raised her bow right out of the water to near the No. 2 hold, and the funnel was engulfed; and she then slid down stern first and disappeared beneath the water, leaving some wreckage and the starboard life-boat I think floating bottom up about to above the spot where she had disappeared. As some of us on the destroyer then noticed a Chinaman on a piece of wreckage, and what looked like another one on another piece, I asked the captain of the destroyer to steam towards them. He did so and on the way I saw one of the Hipsang's boats floating, full of Chinese. Before we got to where the Hipsang went down this boat came alongside and all the Chinese came on board. Then the second officer and some of the Russians got into the boat and pulled towards the wreckage. They rescued two Chinese one of whom was severely wounded in the legs. Then the ship's boat having been passed astern and the painter secured, the Russian torpedo-boat steamed towards the mainland towing the Hipsang's boat astern of her. We passed close along the north shore of Reef Island and then headed for Pigeon Bay. Whilst on the bridge of the torpedo-boat destroyer, I asked the Russian captain what he meant by firing on a defenceless merchant ship flying the British flag. He answered words to this effect: "Why you not stop?" I told him I did stop the engines as quick as I could get to the telegraph, and I then tried to explain to him that a single screw steamer going at full speed ahead could not be brought to a standstill in an instant of time by her engines; that I sang "stop" on the engine room telegraph as quick as I could after he had fired the first time, and that I almost immediately after (as he fired again) sang "full speed astern," but that of course the propeller could not bring the ship to a standstill at once, as the ship was bound to carry good headway for a minute or two until the backing power really began to take effect, and that he should have made allowance for that sort of thing, and then found out who we were and where we were bound to. After a good deal of talk on that subject, he then asked me why the ship's lights were not burning. I told him that they were burning and burning brightly, and that the ship had particularly good lights. He also asked me why I had fired on his ship. I told him that I had not fired on his ship, and that it was ridiculous of him to imagine that anyone on board the Hipsang could have fired at his ship, his ship being a man-of-war, and that anyhow it was common-sense that merchant seamen caught on the hop as we were, wouldn't think of firing at anybody, but with the ship sinking under their feet would only think of saving their lives. We spoke a good deal together almost constantly on the way to Pigeon Bay, and he asked me if I would have some coffee and spirits, but I did not wish any. He was kindly and courteous in his manner, and struck me as being not only a brave man, but a kind-hearted man. He deplored war, as being a terrible thing. His officers also were very kind, supplying spirits to those that needed some, and clothing also, and having the wounded attended to and bandaged and given something to eat. This torpedo-boat destroyer had four (4) funnels, and had a large No. 7 painted on the forward funnel. She was in an exceedingly dirty condition when we arrived in Pigeon Bay. The anchor was let go; and the wounded having been

passed out into a boat that had been roughly prepared for their conveyance on shore by stretching some canvas over the thwarts and some oars laid fore and aft, we unwounded were then all landed on the beach by means of boats and a sampan. We then had to wait a little, many Russian soldiers coming to have a look at us, as also a goodly number of Chinese who congregated in a group some distance off and watched proceedings; and then the Chinese members of the crew were taken away to some place near by the landing place, and we Europeans were then marched along to a two-roomed house some little distance off. The wounded Chinese being carried into one of the rooms and laid down, and we Europeans told to go into the other room and remain there, armed soldiers being stationed to see that we didn't get away. The wounded Chinese were then attended to again by an army man, and the seriously hurt were given brandy to drink. I think it must have been about from 6.15 to 6.30 a.m. when we landed in Pigeon Bay, and I think the following is a fairly correct list of the survivors, the wounded, and those that lost their lives:—

7 Europeans unwounded.

69 Chinese unwounded.

9 Chinese wounded.

3 Chinese killed and seen dead on board.

1 Chinese missing (probably killed on board).

1 Chinese drowned by the capsizing of the small boat alongside the ship.

90 people in all. I think it must have been about 9.30 a.m. when we were all mustered together, Europeans and Chinese, and we then had to walk across country to Port Arthur, an escort of armed soldiers walking with us, some walking before, some along the sides of our column and some behind; a covered cart following for any that could not walk the whole distance; and the wounded being carried in the rear on ambulance stretchers. It was a long, hot, and dusty walk, but we were not hurried, and were allowed to rest twice on the way, some of the Chinese being without shoes, and the road very stony in places. We arrived at the Tail in Port Arthur at about I think 3 p.m. There we were mustered in the yard, and the Chinese were divided into two lots and taken away to quarters in the Tail. We Europeans were then marched off to the Police Station, which was only a short distance away. There we were allowed to sit down on a long bench outside the Police Station. After waiting quite a time, I was called inside the Police Station, and shown into a large room, where a gentleman in uniform and wearing a decoration, came forward to shake hands, introducing himself as the Captain of the Retvisan. He spoke very good English and having asked me to be seated at a desk, produced pens, ink and paper, and asked me to write down answers to questions that he would ask me. These questions related to the sinking of the Hipsang and what had taken place. I did so; and having done so, he then asked me to sign my name at the end of the paper, which I did. This gentleman was exceedingly courteous and kindly in his manner, and at once made me feel at ease. After I had left the room the officers and engineers were called in to the same room one at a time, and I was given to understand by them afterwards that they had been asked by the same gentleman, to write out answers to questions he had asked relative to the sinking of the Hipsang. After all had

done so, the captain of the Retvisan asked me if we had had any food, and when I told him that we had not had anything to eat since our arrival at Pigeon Bay where we were given some hard-boiled eggs and a slice of bread-and-butter, he said he would have some food sent to us from the club. As it was by this time getting dark, we were asked to sit down in a large room of the police-station; and later on, plenty of food and bottles of beer were brought to us. Having eaten, we were then taken down the hill a bit, to an empty house that had two rooms in it, not far from the police-station; and there a bed was brought for each of us, a mattress, pillow, and blanket, and in that house we remained during our sojourn in Port Arthur, a gendarme being on guard over us night and day during the whole of the time. Hot meals, consisting of vegetable or meat soup, and meat or fish, and a supply of bread, was supplied to us twice a day by the guards, and for the first eight days . . . through I believe the kindness of a Russian Police officer and his wife, who lived in the house next to ours, we were supplied with tea and sugar, glasses and saucers, candles and soaps, from what I believe were their private stores. But when they left their house, owing to the roof leaking very badly during heavy rain, and changed into another house some distance away, these luxuries came to a full stop; and although they generously left us their samovar to make tea with, and a supply of saucers and glasses and tea-spoons, we then had to provide for ourselves. On the next day, the 17th, we were again called up to the police-station one at a time, and asked further questions by the captain of the Retvisan; writing down our answers, and signing our names to our answers. And on the 18th or 19th (I forget now which day, but I believe it was the 18th) I was called up to the police-station, and entering the room, found the captain of the Retvisan there, and another Russian officer of high rank, who I understood to be by introduction a military law officer, but I may have been mistaken. There was also present a young Russian officer, and on the table, the a.s. Hipsang's dispatch box, tied up, locked, and sealed. The captain of the Retvisan showed me the seals, and that they were unbroken, and having asked me to unlock the box, he then broke the Russian seals and untied the string, and I unlocked and opened the box. The young officer having seated himself at the desk, prepared to write down an inventory of the contents, but as he did not appear to understand much about writing English with such technical words as manifest, cargo certificate, etc., I suggested that perhaps I had better do the writing, to which the captain of the Retvisan expressed a glad assent. The captain of the Retvisan then took out the documents one by one, and I noted them down on a sheet of paper. When they were all noted down, the documents were all put back in the dispatch box, and I was asked to sign my name at the end of the list. But I have not seen either the documents or the dispatch box since that day. After the list had been completed, the captain of the Retvisan produced a British Admiralty chart of the Gulfs of Pechili and Liaotung, also a straight edge and projector, and asked me to lay down the courses I had steered after leaving the Newchwang Bar. I did so, and having done so, I am under the impression that he asked me some more questions, about whether I had seen any lights when passing Fuchou Bay;

and whether I had stopped the engines during the night; and whether during the passage up from Chefoo to Newchwang I had seen any torpedo-boats; and some other questions about the official log-book, and the deck log-book, and the bill of health; and then asked me to sign my name underneath my written answers. But whether those questions were asked me during the second interview, or during that third interview, I cannot now remember for certain; but my impression is, that they were asked me during that third interview. On the 18th July at about 11 a.m., the Chief of the Police accompanied by several Police officers, and a civilian who spoke English and acted as interpreter, came to our quarters, and I was handed fifty (50) roubles in gold pieces, and informed that the admiral had sent us that money to buy clothes with. Somewhere about the 24th or 25th I think it was, as our funds were decreasing rapidly, and we needed to buy charcoal, candles, tea, sugar, and other things, I wrote a letter on a piece of paper with a pencil to the captain of the Retvisan, asking him to kindly let me know when we might expect to leave Port Arthur. The letter I handed to the gendarme to deliver when he was relieved; but I was informed the next day, that it had not been possible to deliver it as the captain of the Retvisan had been away outside the harbour somewhere with his battleship (at least that was what we understood from the man's signs to talk) and the letter was returned to me. I gave it to the man again in the evening, and told him to get it along to the captain of the Retvisan somehow or other; but as the letter was never answered, I came to the conclusion that it had not been handed to the Captain of the Retvisan. But a Mr. Nielsen, a Norwegian who spoke English, came to our quarters, and to him I explained that I wanted to go out and buy some things; so I was later on allowed to go into the town with a Police officer who spoke a little German, and I bought the stores we needed.

Having read over what I have already written, I find that I have not explained how it was that the torpedo-destroyer No. 7 came alongside the Hipsang and rescued all the survivors. The ship's hull having been destroyed aft by the shell or torpedo, and the ship settling down by the stern, I gained the impression that the Russians meant to drown the lot of us. So having given the two life-belts to some Chinese, and got my boots off, I got up on the boat-skids, and started in to cut the forward starboard boat gripe lashings adrift, as I reckoned that the boats would float if the ship went down under us, and we'd have something to swim for when we came up to the surface again; there being a bit of a scare on amongst the Chinese, one crowd hustling around one of the port boats getting it out, and another lot having let the working-boat go down by the run end up, and all of them clinging to the forward fall, the European passenger among them. It appears that the second engineer having taken all his clothes off, jumped overboard and swam toward the torpedo boat destroyer. Getting near her, he called out to those on board that there were Englishmen on board the ship and to go alongside and save the people. The Russians then lowered their boat and picked him up, and then the destroyer was steamed alongside the ship by the starboard fore-rigging, and the rest of the people were got on board of her. When I gave up the 4th gripe lashing as a bad job because of the seizing, and jumped down on deck,

I saw the destroyer alongside the ship, so I hurried along the Chinese to her as before related.

On the 2nd of August at about 7 a.m. there or thereabouts the gendarme gave us to understand that we were to pack up to go to Chefoo. We wanted to get tea ready to have some breakfast first, but couldn't get tea ready, as we had no water to boil, so we dressed and packed up what we had of stores, and then started to walk to the gaol. At the gaol we found Mr. Rosenberg, the saloon passenger (whose real name I believe is Serebrenik, he being a Russian) and the Chinese, and somewhere about 8 a.m. the whole lot of us started to walk to Pigeon Bay. Shortly after starting I understood from Mr. Serebrenik that carriages were to be supplied to all the Europeans; and he securing a passing one that had accommodation for three people, invited me to take a seat in it, and he, I, and the gendarme got into it and drove across to Pigeon Bay. But carriages were not supplied to the other Europeans, so the officers and engineers had to walk across country with the Chinese. Arrived there, no food was supplied by the authorities; but Mr. Serebrenik got some eggs from somewhere, buying them I believe from a Russian guard, and these having been hard boiled in a pot of water got from one of the soldiers, were eaten with some bread we had brought along with us, and which had been left over from our evening meal the day before. Some time in the afternoon Mr. Serebrenik chartered a junk for himself for 350 roubles to take him to Chefoo; and he then asked us English to come along with him on board, saying that he would also take 24 of the Chinese in the junk, but no more; and if the 24 Chinese came, that they would have to pay two roubles, each to the junk people, else the junk people would not let them come on board. He explained to us that the Russian authorities had arranged for one junk only to take the whole lot of the Hipsang's people over to Chefoo, Europeans and Chinese, but that he did not intend to go over under such circumstances, so we had better come along with him in the one junk he had chartered, and the remainder of the Chinese could go in the other junk. This being evidently the wisest arrangement, as it was quite out of the question that the whole lot of us (76) should go in the one junk, we seven Europeans went in one junk taking the non-sailor Chinese, —viz. the compradore and steward staffs and the passengers, 31 in all—with us, and the sailors, quartermasters and firemen and others (45 in all) went in the other junk. At first all the Hipsang's people came on board the chartered junk; and she not being a big junk, there was no room to get about; so the Russian guards brought the other junk alongside, and having ordered the boatswain and his crowd, and the firemen to get on board of her, and they not wishing to go, they used rough words and began pushing them and using the butts of their rifles, so the men went on board. We were given to understand that the junk with the sailors and firemen would sail shortly after we did. We sailed first, being released first, and got underweigh at about 4 p.m. of the 2nd of August, and sailed out of the bay with a fair land breeze; and at about 5.30 p.m., after passing fairly close to a floating mine, we were stopped by the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Ugiri, commanded by Lieut. Commander S. Kagiwada. This gentleman, and his

officers, after asking us on board and treating us with the greatest courtesy and most lavish hospitality, supplied us with a case of ship's biscuits, 7 tins of corned beef, two tins of jam, a packet of candles, a bottle of Worcester sauce, several quart bottles of beer and some bottles of Hiran water, two big blankets, handkerchiefs and socks, etc., absolutely refusing to take denial because I only wanted to accept the case of ship's biscuits; and then after expressing their sorrow that they could not tow us over to Chefoo, as their vessel was on patrol duty off the Promontory, they wished us good bye and good luck across to Chefoo. Their vessel was simply the perfection of cleanliness, the steel decks being beautifully clean, the brass work shining, and the crew—men as well as the officers—in spotlessly clean uniforms; and the perfection of discipline reigning on board. The next day, the wind having headed during the night, we found ourselves to the westward of the Miaotao Islands. In the afternoon we put the anchor down, as the flood tide was setting the junk to the westward. The next day, the wind being still a head wind to Chefoo, we got underway some time during the night and stood down for Howki so as to get in the track of ships coming from Taku. In the afternoon of that day, the 4th August, we were taken on board the German steamer Sullberg and brought on to Chefoo.

The authentic list of the people on board the Hipsang at the time when she was torpedoed by the Russian destroyer No. 7 is, I believe, to have been as follows:—

Robert C. D. Bradley, Captain ...	1
A. G. Smith, Chief Officer ...	1
John Cartwright, 2nd Officer ...	1
F. J. Collier, Chief Engineer ...	1
W. Watson, 2nd Engineer ...	1
W. Bishop, 3rd Engineer ...	1
Mr. Rosenberg, alias Serebrenik, saloon passenger ...	1
Chinese sailors ...	16
Chinese firemen ...	15
Chinese quartermasters ...	4
Chinese saloon staff ...	9
Chinese compradore staff ...	17
Chinese passengers to Chefoo ...	18
Chinese passengers to Chefoo and Shanghai ...	2
Chinese supercargoes to Canton ...	2
	90

in all

Killed on board.—2 Chinese male passengers to Chefoo; 1 Chinese female passenger to Chefoo; 1 Chinese male passenger to Chefoo, supposed drowned; 1 Chinese learn-pidgin messroom boy drowned, 5 in all.

Died in hospital at Port Arthur.—1 Chinese No. 3 compradore; 1 Chinese male passenger to Chefoo, 2 in all.

Left wounded in hospital at Port Arthur.—1 Chinese male passenger to Chefoo; 2 Chinese female passengers to Chefoo; 1 quartermaster; 2 compradore tallymen; 1 supercargo to Canton; 7 in all.

ROBERT C. D. BRADLEY,
Master of s.s. Hipsang.

Questioned by the Court, Captain Bradley said there was only one thing further he would like to say. On three occasions he was called upon for his story at Port Arthur, and on the third occasion the Hipsang's dispatch box was on the table. The Captain of the Retvisan drew witness's attention to the fact that the seals were unbroken and the box locked. Witness supposed, though he did not know, that the box was locked

and sealed on board the destroyer. The seals were then broken and the Captain of the Retvisan asked witness to unlock the box, which he did. The box was opened and an inventory made of the contents, witness himself writing down the list of the documents as they were taken out of the box and shown to him. Witness was given a press copy of the list and had it with him (list handed in.) Witness saved only the dispatch box and that at the last moment. He lost the ship's chart, but on receipt of a letter from Mr. Loftus Jones on Saturday afternoon, asking him to bring a chart to Court, he went as the stores were all closed, to a Butterfield and Swire steamer just in, and asked the first officer (the Captain being ashore) for the loan of a chart. He had only just now looked at it, and curiously enough the course taken by the Captain of the Butterfield and Swire steamer was still on it. That would show that the course witness took was one usually followed by coasting steamers. (Witness showed the course taken by the C. N. S. Waishing). He remembered his own course perfectly and had already marked it on a chart for the Captain of the Retvisan. Witness marked the course, which he said he had looked up beforehand, and therefore remembered. After setting it near Iron Island (as now drawn) he went below and was thinking to himself that he might vary it, when he returned to the bridge, if he found fog prevailing, as there might be Japanese ships about. The possibility was that on returning to the bridge he might have altered his last course to S. 27 W., but he would have been guided by the question of fog. He went into his room to fill his pipe before returning to the bridge, and had just taken his pipe up when the first shot was fired. At 4.15 a.m. Iron Island was abeam, bearing East. By 4.20 a.m., at which time the first shot was fired, the ship would have run a mile or more, as she had a good way on. She went a quarter or half-mile more before she sank. Witness did not look at Iron Island any more after the firing.

The President—Was the first shot fired at you?

Witness—That I don't know, by which I mean to say that I don't know whether it was an affirmation gun, a blank shot, or whether it was a shell. I only know the gun fired.

How many shots hit the ship altogether?—That I don't know.

You stated that a shell or a torpedo hit the stern?—Yes.

Was it a violent explosion or more like a shot?—I didn't hear any explosion.

You felt nothing?—I felt the vibration. I want to get at whether the ship was sunk by a shell or by a torpedo; it is rather important to know?—I heard no explosion, all I felt was the vibration.

Did you turn the ship to the land?—No, Sir.

Would it have been possible for any shot to have been fired from the Hipsang?—I can only think it extremely unlikely.

Have you been able to get the name of the destroyer?—No, Sir; only that it was No 7. I saw the Russian name on the caps of the sailors, but it was in letters I did not understand. The destroyer had four funnels and a big "No. 7" on her foremost funnel.

You are certain that the engines were stopped directly after the first shot was fired?—That I can't be certain about. If I had been in the engine-

room I could be certain, but what I am certain is that I rang "stop." The man who worked the engines will be able to say whether he stopped or not.

That man was saved?—Yes.

Had you any particular orders not to approach that coast?—No orders whatever.

What was the state of the light? Had day broken?—It was light all round the ship. On the 16th July, I fancy, the sun would have risen a good bit before 5 a.m.

This was at 4.15?—At 4.20, and it was quite light all round.

What ship's papers were saved? Those in this list, of papers in the dispatch box. The log book was not saved, nor were any of the engine-room records.

Just now you mentioned that you were not sure whether the first was a blank shot or not, but in your evidence you described it as a shot across your bows?—In my evidence I said that the second officer made use of words to this effect: "The torpedo-boat has fired across our bows." I did not say how the shot was actually fired; I only heard the shot.

Who was on the bridge at the time?—Mr. Cartwright, the second officer.

Would he have had authority to stop the engines on his own responsibility, on hearing the shot?—Of course he had authority to do so, but his thought was evidently to acquaint me with the fact that the gun had been fired.

The second officer reported that to you before the second shot was fired; did you think from his reporting it that he was under the impression that the torpedo-boat was firing across your bows to tell you to stop?—I don't know what was in the mind of Mr. Cartwright, but I suppose he was under the impression they were signalling to us to stop by gunfire; that is what I thought.

Can you give us any idea, roughly of course, as to the interval between the first and second shots?—No.

Was it a matter of seconds?—I should think a matter of seconds.

Not ten minutes?—Not ten minutes, nor five minutes, and I don't believe it was one minute. I move very actively when I choose to do so, and I went up the steps, two or three at a time, from my cabin to the telegraph. The chart-room is immediately underneath the bridge, and it is only divided from my cabin by a partition. I was standing at the door when the second officer spoke to me from the ladder and he stood aside to let me up at once. The telegraph is one of those that pull forward. I had pulled it, but cannot remember whether I had let go when I heard the next shot. I said something like, "I wonder what they're in such a cast-iron hurry for," and while looking at the destroyer, I saw a bright flare, and the next thing heard a report and the sound of something striking the ship. During the Franco-German war and the China-Japan war I have been stopped hosts of times by men-of-war, French and Japanese, and am familiar, therefore, with the procedure. I was not excited and I went to stop the ship at once, as I knew that was my duty. If I had been ignorant of the procedure of being stopped at sea, I might have remained in my cabin and done nothing, but I knew that I had to stop and gave the order at once by the telegraph.

How long before did you notice this torpedo-boat?—Somewhere about the beginning of the watch, that would be about 4 o'clock, but I can't be sure of the time. I had been up all night. One of the

Butterfield and Swire ships, the Kweilin, passed over the bar at Newchwang with us, and I think I made the remark two or three times that we might pick her up. About four o'clock, as I was crossing from the port to the starboard side, I saw a dark object to the westward and made the remark, "There's the Kweilin; she's made a more outside course than us and has overhauled us, as we slowed down." The vessel was a little abaft the beam. I did not pay much attention to her as my mind was then occupied with getting the distance off Iron Island. I remember the second mate making the remark that he thought it was a torpedo-boat.

Mr. Tours—About what time was this?

Witness—It might have been ten minutes before she fired. She was then four or five miles off. I took up the glasses, but could not make her out, and as I wanted to get the distance from Iron Island, I did not bother any more about her. I thought we should pass her again before we got to Chefoo.

When your second officer reported that he thought it was a torpedo-boat did you think he was wrong?—It didn't interest me at all. I didn't know why it did not, but it was so.

Not in the conditions then prevailing?—No. I don't know whether the Court can appreciate the circumstance of a man not being at all anxious about a man-of-war in daylight. One does not anticipate danger from them.

I think if I had been a passenger on your boat I should have been apprehensive?—It might strike you, Sir, but it didn't me. A man like myself expects the captain of a man-of-war will have coolness and judgment and commonsense in dealing with a merchantman.

What distance was the torpedo-boat from you at the first shot?—Not more than 300 yards; I was looking down at her just afterwards.

The President—Very near you?

Witness—Yes, when I came up on to the bridge my eye took her in at once? I was attracted by flames coming from one of her funnels.

Mr. Tours—I believe the masters of Butterfield and Swire's steamers have special instructions to keep far from this coast; were you aware of that?

Witness—No.

Mr. Loftus Jones intervened to suggest that the Court was concerned with questions of seamanship rather than international law and that unless it was considered necessary after mature consideration to put such a question as this, that it should not be put.

Witness—I received no orders as to the navigation of the ship.

The President remarked that Mr. Tours's question was not one of international law but of receiving orders. Mr. Jones's clients had asked for the Court of Naval Inquiry, which was to inquire into all the circumstances as to the loss of the Hipsang.

Mr. Jones said he was quite prepared to have all the circumstances gone into, but he did not think it necessary to ask such questions as whether the Captain was not to go near Port Arthur. The question had been answered however.

The President—It lies with the Court.

Mr. Tours (to witness)—You knew this coast was blockaded?—No.

Were all your native sailors Chinese?—All Chinese.

You had no Japanese on board?—Not to my knowledge.

You did not know this coast was blockaded?—All I knew was that Port Arthur was blockaded. I had no knowledge of a Japanese blockade all along this coast.

You say you remember seeing the name of the torpedo-boat; was it a long name or short?—It seemed a long name.

The President—It is an important matter to get the name if possible.

Witness—My eyes rested on the name, which was in the usual gold letters on the band of the cap, but I could not read it.

Mr. Tours—Did the captain know much English?

Witness—He spoke fair English and understood everything I said, I think.

Were there any other ships in sight at all? Not to my knowledge.

The President—Will you place on record, in general terms, the conduct of the officers and crew of the ship when she was sinking?

Witness—They behaved satisfactorily. Have you any complaint to make of them? No, Sir.

Mr. Loftus Jones—I should like to suggest that the captain be asked if he saw any signals from the Russian boat.

Witness—No, sir.

Then President—Had she any lights?

Witness—I did not see any except the light from her funnel.

Mr. Loftus Jones—The witness was asked if it was possible for any shot to have been fired from the Hipsang and he said he could not say; but did he hear any shot fired?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Tours—I suppose a shot could have been fired from the Hipsang without your hearing it?

Witness—It is possible.

If for instance the man firing had been standing close by the engine-room, the noise might have smothered the sound of the shot?—It is out of all common-sense that such a thing should have happened.

The President—Was any resistance offered at any time?

Witness—None whatever.

This concluded Captain Bradley's evidence.

Mr. John Cartwright, second officer of the Hipsang, was sworn, and at the request of the President read the following statement, he had previously drafted:—

I am a British subject and hold a Board of Trade certificate for chief mate which certificate I obtained in February last. I have been to sea for the last twenty years. I was on board the s.s. Hipsang as second mate when she was fired upon and sunk by a Russian torpedo-boat-destroyer on the morning of the 16th July last. I had been on the Hipsang for the preceding two months. When the events hereafter mentioned occurred we were on a trip from Newchwang to Chefoo and Canton.

We left our Newchwang river moorings on the 15th July at about 2.35 p.m. I was below when we crossed the bar. Our cargo taken on at Newchwang was bean-cake and beans consigned to Canton. We had also two bags of mails, which we were to put off at Chefoo. There were six European officers on board and one saloon passenger. The rest of the crew were Chinese. I did not come on watch that night until eight o'clock. I had gone down for my watch below shortly after 3 p.m. (i.e., soon after starting). I relieved the mate: the captain was, I think, on the bridge at the time. Both captain and chief officer gave me the course. It was—as far as I remember now—about S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. There was a change of quartermasters at the wheel at the time. My watch was from 8 to

12 midnight. My next watch was from 4 to 8. During my 8 to 12 watch, our course was not altered, as far as I now remember. The night was fine and clear and there was not much wind. We had a strong ebb tide with us and were as far as Reef Point, making about 13 knots over the ground. Our engines were going full-speed up to Reef Point, of which we came abreast about 11.15 p.m. Reef Point was about three miles away on our port side. The captain came on deck before we reached Reef Point, and when Reef Point was abeam, gave orders "half speed" which rate we kept until the end of my watch. The captain was very little below during this watch. I did not see nor did we pass any other vessels during that watch. The captain told me to ascertain the distance from Peterman Point when it was abeam, in order that he might know the speed over the ground, at which we were travelling. We did not make Peterman Point during my watch, and I passed on the order to the first mate who relieved me at midnight. I then went below and turned in.

At 4 o'clock I turned out and came on duty again. The captain was then on the bridge. It was not light, but was clear and the wind and water were about the same as when I went below at 12 o'clock.

I could see Iron Island on the port bow about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles off. There were no particular orders given me except to get the distance off Iron Island when it was abeam. The captain was on the bridge himself when I came up. We were then travelling at full speed. I did not see any vessel in view at 4 o'clock nor was my attention drawn to any. I inspected the port and starboard lights when I came on watch and found them to be burning brightly. Some little time after 4 the captain drew my attention to some smoke on the starboard quarter. He said words to the following effect:—"Look and see if it's the Kueilin"—(the steamer referred to is one which left Newchwang about the same time as we did). I looked through the glasses and replied to the following effect:—"No, I think it's too small—it looks like a torpedo-boat." I could see no lights on the vessel. He then looked through the glasses and said "Yes, I believe it is." We watched her a little. Iron Island was abeam 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles away at 4.15. I then noticed flames coming out of her funnel, as if she were firing up. The captain then went below—to get a pipe I believe. It was now nearly light, and was getting light rapidly. I did not watch the torpedo-boat all the time. I thought then from the firing up that she was going off down the coast somewhere as it would not have been necessary for her to fire up if she merely wished to overtake us. We did not have our ensign out then—we rarely carry it when on the open sea except to salute another vessel. About 4.20 when we were passed Iron Island about five minutes, I heard the report of a gun from the torpedo-boat. The torpedo-boat, or torpedo-boat-destroyer, as I believe she was, was then about five hundred or six hundred yards away on our starboard quarter. I was looking at her at the time I heard the report. I saw no signal of any kind—nor any lights. As soon as I heard the report I ran down to report to the captain and met him at the foot of the ladder coming up to the bridge. I said words to the following effect:—"The torpedo-boat is firing." He replied to the following effect:—"Go and hoist

the ensign," and he went on to the bridge. I took the ensign from the chart-room table where it was and went to the after part of the bridge deck and sent a quartermaster on the poop to hoist it. I watched him go and saw him on arrival on the poop at once proceed to hoist the ensign. It was a very short time from the moment when the first report was heard to the time when the ensign was fully hoisted. During that time I continued to hear single reports following with some seconds' interval between. I thought that it was blank ammunition that was being fired, and that the torpedo-boat-destroyer was signalling to us to heave to, and I made the remark to the chief engineer, who at the firing had come from his cabin near by. "They are making a deuce of a noise about nothing, aren't they?" As I was going aft with the quartermaster I heard the engine-room telegraph bell ring in response to a signal from the bridge.

As soon as the ensign was hoisted I went to the bottom of the bridge-ladder which is on the port side. In going forward to get to the ladder I noticed sparks on the port side abreast of me, and I thought they were caused by shots which had gone through the vessel, in some way, and I said to the captain on reaching the steps: "They are firing at us, Sir." He replied to the effect that they were. The firing continued and I could hear that we were being hit. Then I felt a sudden shock aft and the firing stopped immediately after. I called out to the captain: "We've been torpedoed and are sinking by the stern." The captain said: "Call every one up and get the boats out." I then ran round and summoned every one on deck. I shouted out to the engineer on watch: "Stand by and come on deck," and then rushed to where the boats are kept on top of the fidley (i.e., above the engine-room and on a level with the bridge) and started clearing the boats. I was attending to the starboard boat. I left this before it was lowered to get an axe—the boat was lowered but sunk. I was busy throwing over wooden hatches, boat covers, chairs, spars, and other loose gear lying about to serve as floats in the water for those who could get hold of them. I then went down on to the bridge deck and started to wave with my arm and called to the torpedo-boat, which was still a little abaft the beam and about three or four hundred yards away, to come alongside as the starboard small boat had been lowered and swamped. The port boat had been lowered and got away with the sailors' boatswain, and compradore's staff, and the other boats which were not on the davits could not be got away. The second engineer was standing near me and stripped and jumped overboard, and swam out to the torpedo-boat-destroyer. I stood watching and waving. Up to that time the torpedo-boat-destroyer appeared to be standing off, and inclined to give no assistance. The second engineer is a red-headed man with a fair skin. When the torpedo-boat people saw him swimming towards them, they put down a boat and picked him up, and then that boat came on and picked up those who were clinging to our boat which had been swamped. Then the torpedo-boat-destroyer herself came alongside and took off the rest of those on board. She stayed there until the Hipsang was on the point of sinking, when she backed. Just before the Hipsang sank our captain dashed on board the Hipsang, went into the chart-room and brought out a dispatch-box containing the

ship's papers and then hurriedly returned on board the torpedo-boat. The Hipsang went down by the stern slowly and quietly—I looked at my watch just after she had disappeared and it was then twenty minutes to five. The torpedo-boat-destroyer then picked up our port boat which had got away with the Chinese sailors and others—she had picked up her own boat before. Soon after, I and a quartermaster got into the Hipsang port boat with two Russian sailors and a Chinaman, and went to look among the wreckage to see if we could find anyone. We found two wounded Chinese one of whom belonged to the compradore's staff and the other I think was a steerage passenger. When we got on board again I heard the Captain of the torpedo-boat-destroyer ask why we did not stop. Our captain was indignant and said words to the following effect:—"One can't stop immediately—we must be stopped by our engines." I did not have any conversation myself with anyone on board, as to why we were fired on.

The destroyer then steamed to Pigeon Bay where we were all landed about 6.30 or 7 a.m. The Europeans were then put together in a small house under a guard of soldiers—the wounded were attended to and we were given something to eat. A few hours later we were marched under guard to Port Arthur, where we were detained seventeen days. During our stay I was examined three times, on which occasions questions were asked me as to our lights, as to whether we stopped, as to who was on watch, etc. We were given food twice daily, and were also given 50 roubles by some official for the purchase of small necessities. The captain and we five European officers all lived in a small two-roomed practically unfurnished house. After seventeen days the captain went in a carriage with the saloon passenger who had been lodged elsewhere, and the remainder of us were marched back to Pigeon Bay—we started about 7 a.m. We had no food before starting. We arrived at 10 a.m., and from that time till 2 p.m. we were left on the beach unprovided for. The only food or drink we obtained was provided for us by the saloon passenger. About 2 p.m. the saloon passenger (being a Russian) was able to arrange to charter a junk to go to Chefoo and when he had done so, he invited us on board, but it was not until 4 p.m. that we were permitted to leave—this was the 2nd of August. No provisions were put on board except what we had saved from food given to us in Port Arthur—viz., a little bread and cheese and two tins of sausages containing at most 1-lb. each—the Chinese had nothing. About two hours after setting sail we met a Japanese man-of-war, the officers of which supplied us with some provisions and drink. We were subsequently picked up by a German steamer, and taken by her to Chefoo, where we arrived about 4 p.m., the 4th August. I made a statement before the British Consul at Chefoo, as to the facts of the case. I was not able to save from the Hipsang any personal effects other than the clothes in which I was dressed and my watch which I was wearing.

The President—What part of the ship were you, when you discovered the ship was sinking?

Witness—I was with the captain, near the foot of his ladder, on the port side.

Can you tell us whether the ship was torpedoed or struck by a shell?—The impression I had at the time was that it was not a shell. We could feel a peculiar concussion, and the boat lifted.

* One shell under water would not have sunk you in that little time?—I felt an explosion and my impression was that it was more than a gun that was fired at us.

How long after the first shot was fired at you was your ensign hoisted?—It cannot have been more than two minutes; the man would have ample time to spare.

Mr. Tours—Including what you thought was a torpedo, what was the total number of shots?

Witness—I have no idea; I am of opinion that between eight and a dozen were fired, and also of opinion that I heard the crack of small rifles in between.

When this torpedo, or whatever it was, struck the ship you felt it?—Yes, the boat lifted up.

Did you notice any of the previous shots?—No, only the "ping" of something striking the ship. I did not hear any shot pass over my head.

What was the whole space of time between the first and the last shot?—Five or six minutes, I should think, to get in eight or twelve shots. But it was all excitement and not a question of looking at the time.

The ship was running at full speed when the first shot was fired?—Yes.

How many shots were fired after the engines were stopped?—I can't say; everything was confused.

You were on the bridge at the time the first shot was fired?—Yes.

You had no authority to stop the engines on your own responsibility?—The captain was in charge at the time and I thought it my duty to report to him first.

Have you any idea of the name of the torpedo-boat?—No, but I believe they called her No. 7. We could see the name round the hats, a pretty long name.

Does the position marked by Captain Bradley on the chart represent where the Hipsang sank?—Yes.

The President—Were any persons on board the ship killed by shell-fire?—I saw no-one killed by shell-fire on board.

Arthur George Smith, the first officer of the Hipsang, was next sworn, and read the following statement:—

I am a British subject holding a master mariner's certificate, which certificate I have held for about ten years. I had been chief mate of the s.s. Hipsang continuously for one year and nine months previous to the 16th July 1904. I was on board the s.s. Hipsang when she was fired upon and sunk on the morning of the 16th July by a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer. She was then on a voyage from Newchwang to Chefoo and Canton. She had loaded at Newchwang a cargo of 20 to 22 thousand piculs of beans and beancake consigned to Canton. It was our intention to fill up the ship in Chefoo. We had no other cargo on board except perhaps a few cases of merchandise. We left Newchwang river moorings at about 2.40 p.m. on the 15th July and crossed the river bar at about 4.50 p.m. and then dropped the pilot. I was on watch from the time of leaving till 8 p.m. After dropping the pilot the Captain swung the steamer round to take azimuths by the sun and then we proceeded on the course to Chefoo at full speed. I was relieved by the second officer at 8 p.m., at which time the weather was fine and clear, the water smooth and the wind light. At midnight I again came on watch and relieved the second officer. The ship was then going half speed. The atmospheric conditions were the same as at 8 o'clock and the sea was still smooth. I did not see any vessel in sight then. I could see the coast line clearly. I looked at our lights, they

were burning brightly. The side light screens are at each end of the upper bridge and the lights themselves are put in from the upper bridge, so that in walking up and down the bridge I can constantly see the reflection of the lights on the small front portion of the screen, that is, that portion which is placed in front of the light to prevent it being seen across the bows—and I thus know that the lights are burning. I noticed the reflection from time to time while on watch. My orders were to report "Peterman's Point abeam". I did so to the Captain, at 12.15. He came on deck and gave orders to report Iron Island when sighted and also its bearing. We were particularly careful as to the look-out on the night of 15th and the early morning of the 16th July for two reasons. First, because before leaving Newchwang we had heard news that there were mines floating about in the vicinity of Iron Island, and secondly because we crossed the Newchwang bar a little ahead of one of Butterfield and Swire's steamers, the Kweilin, and were looking out to pick up her lights, so that had there been any signals or lights they would have been observed. About 3 a.m. as we were approaching Iron Island rather too fast, the Captain gave the order "slow ahead." This was signalled to the engine-room. We wished to pass Iron Island in daylight. During the whole of my watch I saw no light at sea or on shore, nor any sign of any other vessel. The Captain was on and off the bridge during the whole of my watch and on one or two occasions asked if I had seen anything of the Kweilin. I had not and I told him so. About 3.30 the Captain gave the order "full speed ahead" and this was signalled to the engine room; the courses being set by the Captain's orders. We continued at full speed ahead for the remainder of my watch.

A few minutes before four, the Captain called my attention to an object a little abaft the starboard beam. He asked me if it was the Kweilin. I should say the object was three miles away. I looked at her through the glasses, but could see no light nor make out what she was—it might have been a junk. We thought nothing more of it. I was relieved at 4 a.m. by the second officer. The Captain was on the bridge when I was relieved. I went down and turned in. Not long after turning in I heard the report of a gun, followed by a second and a third. I did not leave my bunk for the first report. The second report was certainly not more than half a minute at the most after the first, and the other reports followed in quick succession. I turned out on hearing the firing continued and looked out of my cabin windows. My cabin is on the after part of the bridge deck, and amidship. It has a large square window looking aft, and I saw a torpedo-boat destroyer about four points abaft the starboard beam and I should say not more than a cable's length away. I saw the flash of a gun being fired. It was not till after I had heard the fourth or fifth report that I realised that shot was being fired, and then I saw the track of the same shot through the water. I called out to the third engineer who was standing at the end of the port alleyway on the main deck, that they were firing shot at us. I heard about 8 to 10 reports altogether. I saw our ensign hauled up by a quartermaster. It was hauled up before the third shot was fired, but not before the second I think. It was then light enough for the torpedo-boat destroyer to have

seen and made out our ensign plainly. I next heard a louder report than the preceding ones and shell passed through the Chinese quarters, under the poop. I heard screams from the Chinese and saw them rushing out. Following the last mentioned report, I heard a rushing sound and felt a sudden shock such as would be caused by a heavy object striking the stern of the ship. I believe this shock to have been caused by a torpedo striking the after part of our ship. The Hipsang immediately began to sink by the stern with a heavy list to port. As soon as the vessel began to fill I heard the second officer calling out "the ship's sinking, get the boats out." I having, while the firing was going on, put on some clothes, turned out and went to the port boats, both of which were being mobbed by Chinese, but eventually the port afterboat was got into the water full of Chinese. The two wooden boats were lowered and either were put into the water safe or were capsized. By that time there were no hands left to work the two steel life boats of which Captain Bradley had cut the gripes. When I saw that nothing more could be done by me with the boats I ran along the after deck to the No. 4 hold and saw that the upper hatches and beams had been blown off, and looking down, I saw the water was then level with the 'tween decks. I heard the sound of rushing water as from a hole in the ship's side. As I saw no signs of life about and realising that the ship was almost gone, I ran to the bridge deck and threw several larger hatches into the water to serve as floats for those in the water. I was assisted in this by the chief engineer. I then went to look for a life belt, but found they had all been taken by the Chinese. I returned on deck, and shortly after as the torpedo-boat-destroyer came alongside after assisting the Captain and second officer in putting some of the wounded on board her, I slid down on to the torpedo-boat-destroyer. The Hipsang was now sinking fast. I saw the Captain return for the ship's papers. I saw the Hipsang sink immediately after he had returned with the dispatch box. There was no explosion. I don't know the name of the torpedo-boat-destroyer, but noticed a character which I took to be the number 7 on one of her funnels, the foremost one. I noticed that our engines were going astern before I felt the shock which I think was caused by a torpedo. I noticed this from the swirling of the water. I heard no firing after the Hipsang started to sink. I did not see any signals flying on the torpedo-boat-destroyer.

The destroyer took us to Pigeon Bay and there we were landed. I was in the company of the other officers of the Hipsang from that time on until we reached Chefoo on the 4th August and my experiences were identical with theirs. I saved nothing of my personal effects and gear except a cap and the clothes I had put on before leaving my cabin.

The President—You state that the upper hatches and beams were blown off. Do you mean to say that the whole of that part of the ship was destroyed?

Witness—The hatches were; the beams were apparently lifted and fell from their supports down into the hold.

Are you satisfied that the damage was done by a torpedo rather than by a shell? I should say it was more than a shell by the violent shock given, and the appearance of the water round the stern.

Did you feel a heavy explosion?—I felt a violent explosion and also saw the

general appearance. I should say most undoubtedly it was a torpedo which struck us.

Mr. Tours—You looked into the after hold?—Yes and I saw that the hatches were fallen from their supports.

You say that was caused by an explosion?—Yes and I think by the explosion of a torpedo.

The President—It is a matter of great moment whether it was by a torpedo or a shell; in one case it was impossible to be an accident.

Witness—The violent shock given to the ship and the collapsing of the beams were what I judge by. While we were on the torpedo-boat we saw the torpedo-tube recharged. They themselves admitted that they fired a torpedo.

Mr. Tours—Who do you mean by "they"?

Witness—The Russian officers; we were invited into their cabin and that was what they said.

What was the speaker's rank?—That I can't say. This one shot was totally different from the others. I saw the flashes distinctly from my cabin windows.

Did the officer volunteer the statement that it was a torpedo, or did you ask him?—It was in general conversation. I do not remember any direct question, but it was said during the time they were reloading the torpedo-tube. It was towards the latter part of our trip to Pigeon Bay.

Did he tell you distinctly it was a torpedo, or did you only gather it in general terms?—I do not remember whether I asked the question, but I should say it was given in ordinary conversation.

It was quite clear that a torpedo was mentioned?—Quite clear.

As distinct from a shell?—Quite distinct.

Francis Joseph Collier, Chief Engineer was sworn and read the following statement.

I, Francis Joseph Collier, at present in Shanghai, in the Empire of China, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I have been at sea as a marine engineer for over 10 years. I was on board the s.s. Hipsang, a vessel belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., as chief engineer when she was fired on and sunk by a Russian man-of-war on the morning of 16th July 1904. I had been on board the Hipsang as chief engineer for the 16 months preceding the 16th July. When the Hipsang was sunk she was on a voyage from Newchwang to Chefoo and Canton, having left Newchwang a little after 2.30 p.m. on the 15th July. I went on watch in the engine-room at 8 p.m. on the 15th, relieving the second engineer. We were then going full speed ahead. At 11.16 we reduced our speed to "half speed," at which speed we continued through the remainder of my watch. The ship was not stopped during my watch, nor so far as I know was she stopped from the time we dropped the Newchwang pilot until the firing hereinafter mentioned commenced. I turned in after my watch was ended. My cabin is on the bridge deck and the entrance to it is only about 6 ft. distance from that to the engine-room on the bridge deck. After turning in I slept, but I heard eight bells rung; the next thing I heard was the report of a gun and the engine-room telegraph ringing. I jumped up, and immediately heard another report and the telegraph ringing again. I left my cabin and went towards the engine-room. As I left my cabin I saw the second officer. He said: "They are making a devil of a lot of noise for nothing." I went on to the engine-room and entered,

going on the top platform, from whence I looked down and saw the telegraph standing at "astern," and the second engineer reversing the engines. I went out on deck again. I had entered the engine-room by the door on the port side. I left it by the door on the starboard side. When on the deck I looked aft. I saw a torpedo-boat-destroyer abaft our starboard beam, with the Russian flag flying—she seemed four or five hundred yards away. I heard more reports following one another with what seemed to me only a few seconds interval between each. I also saw some hatch covers and spars fly—near No. 4 hold and the poop. I then felt a shock as if the vessel had been severely struck, and almost immediately started to return to the bridge deck. As I passed the engine-room door on the main deck I called out to the second engineer who was on watch that the ship was struck. I heard the second officer call out at the same time to the same effect. While I was at the engine-room door I heard the telegraph ring and I saw the second engineer stop the engines. I then returned to the bridge deck. I went to my own cabin and saw the place in confusion. I took out my papers which were in a brass tube and went outside and threw the tube into the port afterboat which was then being unlashd. I noticed that the Chinese crew, comradore's staff, and passengers were mobbing the boats which were being lowered, so I moved forward and saw the second engineer, who had come on deck, stripping and then jump overboard. About this time the Hipsang gave a heavy lurch to port and was sinking very fast by the stern. The torpedo-boat-destroyer did not seem inclined to render any assistance—she had not approached any nearer or put out any boat at this time. It was then quite light, the weather was fine and the water smooth. I saw the Captain handling round life-belts to the Chinese and afterwards cutting away the lashings of one of the starboard forward boats. I saw one of our boats which had been lowered swamped, owing to the excitement of the Chinese. I tried to find an axe to help to cut away the remaining steel boats, but could not find one. The ship's stern was sinking fast at this time, and she gave another heavy lurch to port. I thought she was going over. I heard no more firing after I felt the shock above referred to. When I saw there was no chance of getting into any boat, as I could not swim I went to my cabin for a life belt. I got one and put it on. I then saw the torpedo-boat-destroyer coming alongside, and also the boat which had picked up the second engineer. As soon as the latter was close to us, I jumped overboard, and was picked up shortly after. When in the water I saw a circular hole about 4" in diameter in the hull of the Hipsang amidships; it was then above the water line as the stern was down. We then went alongside the Hipsang's boat which had filled and picked up all those about her. We then went alongside the torpedo-boat-destroyer and climbed on board. I saw the Captain going back to the Hipsang, and return, having secured the ship's dispatch box. The torpedo-boat-destroyer immediately after backed away, and I saw the Hipsang sink by the stern. From the time when I heard the first report to the time when I saw the Hipsang sink was not, I think, more than 15 to 20 minutes. I saw our red ensign flying at the Hipsang's stern before I felt the shock of our being struck. I saw no flags (other than her national flag), nor any signals on board the torpedo-boat

destroyer at any time. After the Hipsang sank we were taken to Pigeon Bay and there landed. I saw on the torpedo-boat destroyer's funnels a character which I took to be the figure 7. After arrival at Pigeon Bay and until arrival at Chefoo my experiences were the same as those of the second officer, the second engineer and others with whom I was associated with during that time. I lost all my personal effects which were on board the Hipsang except one old suit which I was wearing when I left the ship. My papers, which I had thrown in the port afterboat were taken by the Russian officers and were not returned to me.

By the President—When I saw the circular hole it was above water, near the after end of No. 2 hold. I think the ship must have been torpedoed. I felt a big shock and thought that the whole ship was blown up. I was awake at eight bells. I heard the shell burst and then the telegraph bell rang. The engines stopped and almost immediately after went full speed astern. The engine-room filled aft. I think the torpedo damaged the propeller, as the water was running in through the tunnel. I ordered every one up. I was detained as a prisoner the whole time I was ashore. I was not well treated.

Harry Watson, second engineer, was sworn and read the following statement.

I, Harry Watson, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1.—I am a British subject and a marine engineer. I was second engineer on board the s.s. Hipsang bound from Newchwang to Chefoo and Canton on the 16th day of July last, when she was fired upon and sunk by a Russian torpedo-boat-destroyer. I have been at sea for five years. I hold a chief engineer's certificate and have done so since August 1901. I only joined the Hipsang at Shanghai on her last trip to Newchwang.

2.—We left Newchwang about 2.30 on the 15th July. I did not go on watch until 4 p.m. on the 15th. My watch was from 4 to 8 p.m. During my watch we only stopped once and that was in order to discharge the Newchwang pilot at about 4.50 p.m. We went full speed about 5 p.m., and continued at that speed until 8 p.m. The chief engineer came on watch at 8. I did not come on watch again until 4 next morning.

3.—When I relieved the 3rd engineer at 4 a.m. on the 16th July, the only report made to me was that everything was all right—that the ship had been going slow but had at 3.30 increased her speed to full speed. About 4.20 the engine room telegraph rang "stop," and immediately afterwards "Full speed astern."

I reversed the engines immediately. Just before the telegraph rang "stop" I had heard the report of a gun, or what sounded to me like the discharge of a gun, so when I heard the telegraph ring first "stop" and then "Full speed astern" I put the reversing gear right over at once. I heard more reports as of continuous firing, but it is impossible for me to say how many, as the noise of the engines was in my ears. There seemed no long interval between the reports and no marked distinction between the intervals between the first and second reports and the interval between any other two consecutive reports.

4.—While the engines were going full speed astern I suddenly felt a concussion and was knocked up against the bulkhead. Almost immediately after that I heard the 2nd officer and the chief engineer shout out to me, and the impression left on my mind by what was

said by one or both of them was that the ship was struck and was sinking, and that I was to stand by to save myself. I did not at once leave the engine-room as I was undecided whether to stop the engines or not before leaving. Just then the telegraph rang "stop" and I then stopped the engines and went on deck. I could then hear the water rushing into the shaft tunnel. I went on deck and then up to the boats. When on deck I noticed that our flag was flying at the stern—I also saw when on the boat deck, the torpedo-boat-destroyer, and that she carried the Russian flag. I did not see any flag or other signals on board the torpedo-boat-destroyer. It was then daylight. There was then no firing, nor had there been any since I felt the concussion before referred to. I met the chief engineer, who said there was no chance for any of the boats, and I then jumped down on the bridge deck and stripped. The vessel gave a lurch to port and I thought she was going over. I said to the second officer who was alongside me:—"Are you coming?" He did not think she was going over, but I did, and I sprang overboard and swam towards the torpedo-boat-destroyer, which was then in my estimation between 300 and 400 yards away. I cannot, however, be certain of the distance. When I had traversed about half the distance between the Hipsang and the torpedo-boat-destroyer I waved my hand and called out, but no notice was taken—the Russians were standing to their guns. I swam on a little and called again. This time I was answered in English and told to swim on board. The tide was against me, but a boat was then rapidly lowered and I was picked up. I informed the Russian officer in charge of the boat that there were six Britishers on board the ship. He said "No Japanese?" and I replied "No, all English." We then pulled alongside the Hipsang and picked up the 3rd engineer, the chief engineer and the Russian passenger; then the torpedo-boat-destroyer herself came alongside the Hipsang and I climbed on board her. I stayed on deck till after the Hipsang sank, which she did stern first and quietly. I then went below and was given a few clothes. I did not have any conversation with any of the Russian officers.

6.—My experiences after being landed at Pigeon Bay were the same as those of the second mate and other officers of the Hipsang, with whom I was associated during our stay at Port Arthur and until we reached Chefoo.

7.—I have read the statutory declaration of John Cartwright, the second mate of the Hipsang, made 13th August, 1904, and so far as same relates to occurrences between the time of our arrival at Pigeon Bay and our landing at Chefoo I confirm same.

8.—When at Chefoo I made a statement before the British Consul there as to my knowledge of the facts of the sinking of the Hipsang. This statement was made in a hurry, as the steamer which was waiting to take us to Shanghai was waiting for us to go on board, and I have not seen it or a copy of it since.

9.—I lost all of my personal effect and clothes (except a pair of socks) which were on board the Hipsang, including my certificate and private papers.

By the President.—I did not hear the water until some time after the explosion. I had no conversation with anyone on the destroyer about a torpedo being fired.

William Bishop was sworn and read the following statement:—

I was, third engineer on board the s.s. Hipsang when she was fired upon and sunk on the morning of the 16th July last by a torpedo-boat-destroyer. I had been on board for the nine months immediately preceding that date. When I came on watch at midnight we were then only going half speed. I saw from the engine-room log that we had been going at half speed since 11.30. The first order I received from the bridge on my watch was "slow ahead" which was given at 3 a.m. We went slow. At 3.22 I received the order "full-speed ahead" and I altered the speed accordingly. We remained travelling at full-speed ahead during the remainder of my watch. I heard no firing during that time. I was relieved just after 4 by the second engineer.

On going off duty I went to my room for a few minutes and then came out again to have a look around before turning in, as usually do. I saw a vessel on the starboard side, nearly abeam. It was about daybreak and I could see her clearly. I am not sure of the distance away. I did not notice any lights on board her. I watched her overhauling us. I heard a report from her. I called out to the second engineer that she was firing on us. He knew to what I referred as when he relieved me he said: "There is a boat coming up on us." Almost immediately after hearing a report I heard the engine-room telegraph rung and I also saw a moment later a quartermaster running up the poop with our ensign.

After the first report I heard other reports following one another in quick succession. I do not think that the interval between the first and second reports was a minute. A minute is not sufficient to get the way off our ship when she is going full-speed ahead. Some little time after the first report I saw hatches and spars flying about aft and soon became aware that the Hipsang was making water. The firing then ceased; while I was there I heard the telegraph go, I think three times. I ran to the engine-room and shouted to the second engineer that we were making water. I found that he had stopped the engines. About the same time I saw the chief engineer who spoke to me, and heard the second officer call out to the second engineer. I then went on the bridge deck to see what was going on. I looked around to see how the boats were. I saw there was no chance of getting in one owing to the crowd of Chinese around them so got hold of a life-belt. The Hipsang was sinking quickly by the stern by this time. The torpedo-boat-destroyer was then on our starboard side about 200 yards away I should say. I was standing alongside the second engineer when he jumped overboard and started to swim to the destroyer. I saw the destroyer put down a boat and pick him up, and that boat subsequently came alongside the Hipsang. When she was close up to the Hipsang the second engineer called to me to jump. I did so and was picked up. A few minutes later we climbed on board the torpedo-boat as she came alongside the Hipsang.

I saw no signals flying on board the torpedo-boat at any time. The only flag flying was her national flag. I saw our captain after having come on board the torpedo-boat return to the Hipsang for the ship's papers. I also saw the Hipsang sink. When on board the torpedo-boat I had some conversation with a Russian who said that he was an engineer. He stated that we had fired on them. I laughed at him and said I had never

seen any arms on board our ship. I was taken to Pigeon Bay and my experiences thereafter and until I reached Chefoo were the same as those of the other officers with whom during that time I was associated.

I have read the declaration of John Cartwright, second mate of the Hipsang, made on the 18th August and so far as the same sets out our experiences after being landed at Pigeon Bay I confirm the same.

I lost all my personal effects that were on board the Hipsang, including my private papers.

Tau Ah-yew said he was quartermaster on the Hipsang. He was under the bridge, near the wheel-house, on watch. There were two on watch—one at the wheel, the other under the bridge to carry out any orders. About 4 a.m. he heard four shots and was called by the second officer who handed witness a flag and told him to hoist it. He did so at once. On the way to the stern witness heard another shot and looking up saw a Russian torpedo-boat. After four shots had been fired witness got frightened and went near the ice-chest. He heard another four shots and then a big explosion like a big gun. The ship shook. When he noticed the ship was sinking he went and helped to lower the starboard life-boat which upset, so witness got away on the port life-boat.

See Chu-sung said she was also a quartermaster on the Hipsang. He was at the wheel when she was fired at. He waited until the stern was down and he was bent backwards before he left the wheel. When the last shot was fired there was a big explosion and the ship shook. He hung on to the wheel. He did not see the torpedo-boat coming up.

Cha Ping-kuei said he was an A.B. He was on watch. He saw on the port side a dark shadow which looked like a hill. He did not see a ship until 4 a.m. as he was going to ring the bell he saw smoke astern but could not distinguish. He never reported anything astern, only things ahead. He did not see any lights, nor even a boat, only a little smoke.

Captain Bradley (recalled): When I went into the room of the police-station the first time, the Captain of the Retvisan after shaking hands and introducing himself laughingly remarked to me that it was not a pleasant thing to have a ship torpedoed under one. Remembering that his ship was one of the ships torpedoed at the beginning of the war I said: "No, indeed, you know what that experience is," or words to that effect. I think that proves conclusively that the ship was torpedoed.

The President—I think so too; the further hearing of this inquiry will be adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

23rd August.

Before any further evidence was taken the President drew attention to the fact that the "Shanghai Mercury" had stated in its last issue that the Court had sat half-an-hour too early. His, he said was not a fact, the Court being convened for 9 a.m. The enquiry was opened 33 minutes late, giving time for everyone to be present.

George Walter Shepherd, sworn—I am attached to the shipping office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and all matters pertaining to the Indo-China Shipping come under my cognisance.

The President—When the Hipsang last left Shanghai was she in all respects well found, well manned, and seaworthy?

Witness—Yes, she was. (Handed in British Government surveyor's certificate, the survey having been made when the

vessel was last dock, 23rd April, 1904.)

She was also a first-class risk for insurance. The President—With regard to the action taken by Captain Bradley and as regards the navigation of the ship was he carrying out the orders from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson or acting under his own responsibility?

Witness—To both of those I should answer "yes," and in doing so I should like to explain that previous to the sailing of the Hipsang on that particular voyage the possibility of danger from floating mines was discussed, the chart of the Gulf of Pechihli was produced in our office and the question of the best route to take in order to avoid the possibility of striking any of these mines was gone into. It was Capt. Bradley's opinion that, taking into account the sets of the currents or tides in the Gulf of Pechihli, and the reports received of mines already sighted that the chances of meeting one on the ordinary track were no greater than if the ship had deviated from it. Our opinion was further influenced by the fact that if the ship did pursue any other than the recognised and regular track and should meet with disasters from a mine the deviation might be held to invalidate the insurance effected on the ship. Taking these circumstances into account we left it to Capt. Bradley to follow the ordinary course. Capt. Bradley, speaking from memory, I should say has been in our service twenty years and is thoroughly trusted by us.

By Mr. Tours—We understood when Capt. Bradley left that he was going to follow the ordinary track, and we approved.

Mr. Tours—What was the first intimation you had of any trouble to the Hipsang?

Witness—A telegram from our Chefoo agent saying our ship had not arrived.

Mr. Tours—When did you get the first knowledge of what actually happened?

Witness—The first definite knowledge we had, the first thing that convinced us in our minds that the Hipsang had gone down, was an extra issued by the "China Gazette," which extra I took personally to the Russian Consulate, and I saw the Russian Consul. Previous to that there had been no friction between our firm and the Russian Government. The only information the Russian Consul would give us was that we could accept the extra as issued as practically a fact. He did not offer any explanation whatever.

The President—Do you know if the wreck is above water at low water?

Witness—I understand not. I do not know.

The President—Has any report been made about her since by any other vessel?

Witness—No, not to my knowledge. The Kingsing, one of our steamers which left Newchwang a few days later, was instructed to search thoroughly but saw nothing.

The President—Have you seen anything of the Russian passenger who was saved?

Witness—Yes, I have seen him.

The President—Was he unable to give the name of the attacking destroyer?

Witness—I was told this morning that he was never asked to give it. He has now been asked, and we have not yet received a reply.

The President—If you get the name will you be so good as to send it to me?

Witness—Certainly.

Mr. Jones—While the Court is asking about this passenger I would suggest that it should ask whether he has been asked to make a statement on a previous occasion, and whether he has done so or not.

The President—It is important that the name should be procured if possible.

Mr. Jones—It would appear as though he has not been asked. I think there might be some difficulty in getting it.

The President—Did you get the passenger's name?

Witness—Serebrenik.

The President—Has he been asked to make any statement with reference to the disaster?

Witness—Yes, he was by the head of our shipping office. I understand his reply was somewhat vague—he neither promised to make one, nor did he refuse.

The President—Do you think it would be of any advantage to bring him here.

Witness—No, I don't.

There being no further evidence the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour, and on their return gave the following:—

FINDING

The Hipsang was a steam vessel, schooner rigged, of 1040 tons register, official number 112,720, built at Stockton on Tees in 1899 and belonging to the port of London.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Newchwang on 15th July, 1904, bound for Chefoo and Canton with a cargo of beans, etc., and a crew of 67 hands, as well as one European passenger and 22 Chinese passengers.

It appears that all went well until the steamer reached Latitude $38^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N. and Longitude $120^{\circ} 57' 30''$ E., when, the Captain being on deck with the 2nd officer about 4.15 a.m. on July 16th a Russian destroyer, name unknown, but numbered 7, came up with the Hipsang and fired a shot at her, and although the engines were at once stopped and put full speed astern, the destroyer continued firing and striking the ship, killing and maiming some of the passengers.

It is evident that the Hipsang had her lights alight and after the first shot her colours were immediately hoisted, but notwithstanding this, the destroyer fired a torpedo and struck the vessel, thereby causing her to sink within the space of half-an-hour, viz., at 4.40 a.m. It is evident that there was sufficient light to see both the class of the vessel, the nationality, and whether the steamer had stopped, day having broken and there being no fog in the vicinity. Boats were then lowered and the destroyer came alongside and assisted to save life, but the crew and passengers were kept prisoners until their release on August 2nd.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—That the steamship Hipsang was sunk by being shelled and torpedoed by a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, No. 7, name unknown, on July 16th, 1904. Position approximately Latitude $38^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N. Longitude $120^{\circ} 57' 30''$ E.

That the master was a fully experienced officer, and having been in command during the Franco-Chinese War, the Chino-Japanese War and also during the present war, fully cognisant of the ordinary established usages of war with regard to belligerents and neutral vessels.

That there was no contraband on board the Hipsang and the only passengers, one Russian merchant and 22 Chinese. There were no Japanese on board.

That the master appears to have navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner and to have acted in a correct manner when challenged by the Russian destroyer, inasmuch as he stopped, went full speed astern and when the way was off the ship again

stopped the engines, and further when he was challenged, he at once made known his nationality. When a casualty was inevitable the master appears to have done all in his power to save life.

That the officers and crew appear to have conducted themselves properly and to have carried out their duties to the last moment, and to have used their utmost exertions to save the lives of the passengers, the loss of life from drowning being reduced to one passenger.

That the vessel appears to have been sufficiently manned and seaworthy at the time of the loss.

That the Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office to the fact that the steamship Hipsang was proceeding with due caution between Newchwang and Chefoo, on a correct course and that without any just cause or reason was sunk without any warning by being torpedoed, and that the loss of life was due to shell fire prior to the act of torpedoing the vessel, and that these acts were done by a Russian torpedo-boat-destroyer, name unknown, but numbered 7.

That the Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by Section 483 of 57 and 58 Vic., Cap. 60, orders that the sum of £8 10s. 0d. being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court be paid by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at whose request the Naval Court was summoned, and they are hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

Given at Shanghai this twenty-third day of August, 1904.

VAUGHAN LEWES,
Commander, R. N.,
President of Court.
B. G. TOURS,
British Vice-Consul,
Member of Court.
WM. LLOYD JONES,
Master, S. S. Ichang,
Member of Court.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

"When the Cat's Away, etc."

A mafoo in the employ of Mr. F. Gove, was charged with allowed his employer's horse and carriage to be used on the 15th instant during his employer's absence from Shanghai.

Mr. S. W. Pratt, M.R.C.V.S., prosecuted and said that the defendant was Mr. Frank Gove's mafoo and that Mr. Gove was at present away from Shanghai. During his absence, witness had charge of the stable. Witness had the horse out every day for exercise and there was no reason for it to be taken out at any other time. On the 15th instant witness had the horse and carriage out and returned to the stables about 5.45 p.m. At 9.30 p.m. the same day the police arrested the No. 2 mafoo for furious driving on the Sinza Road. The No. 2 mafoo was then driving this same horse and carriage. The turn out was worth Tls. 1,100 or Tls. 1,200, so that if there had been an accident it would have been a serious matter. The No. 2 mafoo then ran away, and the present defendant was charged as being responsible for allowing the horse and carriage to leave the stables.

The defendant pleaded that he was away from the stables when the other

mafoo took the horse and carriage out. Immediately on his return, when he found out what had happened, he communicated with Mr. Pratt.

Sergeant Macgregor said the No. 2 mafoo had already been arrested when the defendant communicated with Mr. Pratt.

The defendant was dismissed with a caution, and ordered to find security.

A Dispute about a Chicken.

A foreign lady charged a native hawk with assaulting her in the Hongkew Market on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The prosecutrix said she visited the market and bargained with the defendant for a chicken. She offered 50 cents and he asked \$1 for the bird. At last they agreed upon 90 cents as the price. She paid the defendant 90 cents, but when she was putting the chicken into her ricksha he tried to take it from her and refused to let her have it. When she expostulated he struck her on the face, and she then gave him in charge.

The defendant was sentenced to 200 blows and one week's cangue.

Shanghai, 19th August.

Before Mr. WANG (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

The Laundry Regulations.

Wo Hong-sun and Wo Ching-sun, laundrymen of Sealand Road, were charged with using unlicensed premises as a laundry and also allowing their workmen to sleep in the ironing rooms, contrary to Municipal Regulations, on the 13th instant.

Mr. E. Kilner, sanitary inspector, gave evidence that on visiting the premises on the 13th instant he found several of the workmen sleeping on the tables. The premises were not licensed and would not be licensed if a license were applied for, as they were not suitable. The defendants had other licensed premises at which clothes were washed, and the ironing was done at the premises now referred to. The defendants had been given one week's time in which to find suitable premises, but seemed to have made no effort to acquire premises.

One defendant appeared, the other being sick. He said that repairs were going on at his licensed premises.

The defendant was allowed two weeks in which to remove everything to satisfactory premises, and warned that it was contrary to Regulations to allow his workmen to sleep in the work-rooms.

Extensive Jewellery Frauds.

Two silversmiths, a carpenter, and an unemployed native were charged with being concerned together in making spurious gold and silver jewellery for the purpose of defrauding pawnshops; also with defrauding various complainants of the sum of \$14 by pawning some of the said spurious jewellery on various dates in July; also with stamping the said articles with the chops of certain complainants.

Detective-sergeant Burnside said that on the evening of the 16th instant he received information that the above-mentioned frauds were being carried on, and at 7 a.m. on the 17th instant he visited the defendants' premises in Avenue Road and made a thorough search of the premises. There he found all the present defendants at work and seized a lot of imitation jewellery as well as lead and copper used in the making of the articles, and also samples of chops—forgeries on

other hongs in town. It was the practice of the defendants to send the goods to Soochow to be sold or pawned. There were two other men who were at present in the country and had not yet been arrested. There were two cases of goods having been pawned in Shanghai and the pawnbrokers were present to give evidence. No less than thirteen chops of well-known hongs in town had been imitated, and witness produced a piece of lead showing all these chops. The defendants made imitation gold articles out of lead plated with gold, and imitation silver out of copper plated with silver.

Several complainants gave evidence, and the case was then remanded for further enquires and in order that the police might have an opportunity of arresting the other two men concerned.

A Sequel.

The principal prisoner in the case above reported, together with a native shroff, were charged with being in unlawful possession of a piece of platinum, valued at \$75, at 4.30 p.m. on the 7th inst., the platinum being the property of the Kiangsu Acid Works.

Detective-sergeant Burnside said that in searching the premises mentioned in the last case, he came across the platinum in a man's boot. The principal prisoner stated that he had received it from the shroff, so both men were charged with being in unlawful possession.

Mr. F. Mann, of the Kiangsu Acid Works, said he believed the platinum to be part of a piece that was stolen from the Acid Works about last Chinese New Year. They were constantly having platinum stolen and as those were the only Acid Works in China and few other people used platinum, the piece now produced was probably his firm's property. The shape was the same too. The piece produced weighed 6½ oz. and was worth £3 per ounce. The piece lost was 22½ inches in length, with a stop-cock and phlanges in the middle, and weighed 37½ ounces.

The shroff said that the platinum was left at his shop by the first defendant and when he found it he returned it to the first defendant. When he last saw it it was much longer and had a kind of tap in the centre.

The shroff was ordered to find security and sentence on the silversmith was reserved until the conclusion of the other case against him.

Cherchez le Singe.

A house-boy employed at No. 4, Park Road, was charged with assaulting the complainant with a stick, and also with using threatening and abusive language to her at 7.15 on the 16th instant.

The case had previously been before the Court on the 17th instant, when Mrs. Mattei, the prosecutrix, stated that the defendant came to the back of her premises, 3, Park Road, in search of his master's monkey, which had been purloining jewellery and any tit-bits it could find from her house. Her boy had just succeeded in catching the monkey and taking from it the things that it had taken when the defendant came up with a stick. He threatened witness with the stick and used abusive language to her, whereupon she gave him in charge.

The defendant said the monkey belonged to his master. On returning from buying some articles for the house he discovered that the monkey was missing and went in search of it. Then he saw the monkey in the possession of the boy next door. He asked for it, but was set upon and beaten by the complainant, who also struck him with a revolver which she had on the end of a piece of string.

Mr. Snowden, the defendant's employer, said that the defendant had been locked up all night and had had no chance of securing witnesses.

The Court had therefore remanded the case.

On the case coming up for hearing again there was no one to represent the prosecution and Mr. Snowden therefore asked that the case be dismissed.

The Court acceded and the defendant was discharged.

Shanghai, 23rd August.

Before Mr. WANG (City Magistrate), Mr. HUANG (Magistrate), and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

The Louza Murder.

The hearing of the charges against the prisoners arrested for being concerned in the above murder was resumed.

The accused, who apparently, have been forbidden to shave during their imprisonment looked a sorry sight when brought up yesterday. Their heads were covered with many days' growth of hair and most of them were also the unwilling possessors of beards and moustaches. The case seemed to get very little "forrard" during the afternoon, and when the Court rose at 5.30 p.m. no decision had been arrived at.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for Li Chee-ping and Woo Tze-tsu whose cases were taken first.

Sergeant Johnson said the police made a raid on a brothel in Shantung Road on the 1st July at 11.35 p.m. and arrested nine men in connection with this case. These two men were simply arrested because they were sitting with the other seven men. The only evidence against them was being in company with the others.

Li was called and said he came to Shanghai on the 20th of June last. Woo asked him to come to dinner in Foochow Road. He went. On the day of the murder he was 22 li from Shanghai nursing his sick father.

By Sergt. Johnson—He asked the names of the other men at the table at the time but could not remember them.

Mr. White-Cooper said he intended to prove an alibi in the case of Woo, but all the witnesses were at Ningpo.

The Assessor said that he and the magistrate thought that though there was not much evidence against accused an alibi should be proved if possible as the case was a very serious one and being in company with the other men was certainly suspicious.

Mr. White-Cooper asked that accused should be allowed out on bail while their witnesses were being sent for.

The Court agreed to allow them out on security.

Woo said he was invited to dinner by a certain K. o Koh-sung. After the dinner he went to Shantung Road to meet a friend. His friend had gone but the other diners pressed him to stay and just as he sat down the detective arrived.

Mr. Huang said the security must be substantial; the previous security was not satisfactory.

Zue Zau-ching was then brought forward and the police stated that he was also arrested in Shantung Road. Accused said he was merely a servant employed at the brothel.

Sieh Ching-woo alias Yeh-tse-chin was arrested at the same time. He had been identified by a mandarin and the alias there was no evidence against him except being in company with the others.

Accused said he was a soldier and had come to Shanghai to hunt for his brother.

Yue Sun-tai said he knew prisoner was a spy in the employ of an official. He knew prisoner was connected with the murder of a Chinese official.

The Magistrate said that evidence about another murder was not admissible.

Wong Ter-lee alias Soong Nyo-mai was next to be dealt with.

Detective Aiers said that according to the statement of the brothel-keeper this was the man who ordered the dinner.

The man charged with shooting the detective's second could not identify prisoner, but eventually stated that they gambled together last year.

Tsang Shao-dong the murdered man's daughter did not know accused.

Tsang Wong-ching alias Tsang Shao-dong was the next to be brought forward. He was charged with being concerned in the murder and also in wounding a Chinese woman.

The murdered man's daughter did not recognise him.

Accused said he knew nothing about the affair.

The woman who was injured did not see accused when she was hit.

Accused was invited to dinner by a certain Wong and almost as soon as he arrived the house was raided.

Liu Kwei-ying alias Liu Yao-ding, was charged with being concerned in the murder and wounding and also with shooting and wounding native detectives' seconds.

Several of the accused were then called and questioned about the dinner and the invitations to it. All of them made slightly different statements, the one thing in common being that a man called Wong invited them.

Wong Hung-fong the next prisoner was arrested in Tiendong Road at 1 a.m. on the 28th ult.

Detective Aiers stated that when the other nine prisoners were arrested in Shantung Road this man escaped. It was learnt afterwards that he had three revolvers in his possession. When arrested three revolvers (produced) were found in his house.

This man was charged with being concerned with the others and also with being in possession of firearms.

After questioning this prisoner for a short time the Court adjourned until Saturday next at 2.30.

Shanghai, 23rd August.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

WONG HIN-TUAN v. CHANG LAI-SENG AND ONG SIH-SAN.

In this case the plaintiff, Wong Chin-tuan, is a British subject and carries on the business of a merchant at No. 44, the French Bund, Shanghai. The defendant, Chang Lai-seng, is a broker carrying on business in Hongkew, and the defendant, Ong Sih-san, is the proprietor of an opium shop, No. 69, Rue du Consulat.

Mr. Ebstein represented the plaintiff, the defendant Chang Lai-seng appeared in person and Mr. F. M. Brooks appeared on behalf of the defendant, Ong Sih-san.

The plaintiff's petition read as follows:—

1.—On the 21st day of August, 1903, Chang Lai-seng and Ong Sih-san, on behalf of Liu Tsi-chou of Ningpo, mortgaged to Wong Chin-tuan a title deed said to cover certain land in the French Concession, for the sum of Tls. 5,000, to be redeemed in six months' time from the date of the mortgage. When the mortgage became due, Wong Chin-tuan found out that the title deed was of no value. Mr. Ebstein, attorney for Wong Chin-tuan, then sent for the guarantors, the defendants in this suit, who signed a document in the presence of Mr. Ebstein, promising to pay the full amount with interest in case the owner of the title deed, Liu Tsi-chou, did not pay up. Mr. Ebstein communicated with the British Assessor on the matter, who asked the Mixed Court Magistrate to send runners to Ningpo for the arrest of the said Liu Tsi-chou, but up to date the party is not yet arrested.

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

That the said guarantors be summoned to pay the sum of Tls. 5,000 with interest, and all other remedy the Court may decide.

The defendant Chang Lai-seng admitted his liability, but the defendant Ong Sih-san denied liability.

The evidence of the plaintiff with regard to Ong Sih-san, was that he did not know Ong Sih-san before the signing of the guarantee. He did not see him sign. He saw Chang Lai-seng sign in the office, but the paper was then taken out to Ong Sih-san in the hall. He supposed that Ong signed there.

Ong Sih-san denied having signed the document as guarantor. He remembered signing one document, but did not think it was the one now produced. He thought the rate of interest was different. He only acted as middleman in the transaction and if he signed the document, he only did so as middleman or witness. He did not receive any money or consideration for so doing.

Chang Lai-seng was then examined. He said that he signed the guarantee in the hall and not in the office. Ong Sih-san signed at the same time. He could produce a witness who saw Ong sign at the same time as himself. The document was first read over to them at an opium shop.

Ong Sih-san, recalled, said he might have signed the document produced, but could not remember. If he did sign, he signed as witness or as middleman.

Mr. Brooks, for the defence, called attention to the plaintiff's evidence, that he did not see Ong sign, and that Chang signed in the office, but that the document was then taken to Ong Sih-san in the hall. Counsel pointed out that Chang's evidence contradicted this, and that Chang seemed very anxious indeed to make Ong Sih-san liable for at least one-half of the Tls. 5,000. Counsel also pointed out that the title deed was said to be of no value, but the plaintiff or his Counsel had offered no proof to that effect. In any case, under the terms of the mortgage, it was their duty to try and realise on the title deeds, only to apply to the guarantors for the balance.

The Court reserved judgment, and intimated that judgment would be delivered at 3 p.m. on Monday next. The prisoner would, in the meantime, be released on bail.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor).
Fraudulent Broker.

Paw Vung-wai a broker, was charged with misappropriating the sum of \$75 Mexican, entrusted to him to deliver to the complainant, at noon on the 17th June; also with obtaining by false pretences, from one Tsu Wer-wong, the sum of \$100 Mexican, in an opium shop, No 138, Shantung Road, at 4 p.m. on the 21st July.

Sergeant Johnston said that on the 17th June the defendant was sent to collect from a comrade on a ship some money owing to a client of his employer. He collected \$150, but only handed over \$75, retaining the balance. On the 21st July, when in an opium shop in Shantung Road, he got into conversation with the complainant, Tsu Wer-wong, who wanted some legal business done. The defendant promised to get the business done by his employer and took from the complainant \$100 on account. He retained this money and did not put the complainant in communication with his employer.

At this stage the defendant's employer came forward and said that he thought the matter could be amicably settled. The defendant had been in his employ for some time and had always been honest and done his work well until the present instance.

His father was wealthy and was anxious to make good his son's deficiencies.

After hearing the evidence of the complainants, the Court decided to adjourn the hearing of the case until Thursday, to enable the defendant's father to make a satisfactory settlement with the complainants. If no settlement was arrived at by 10 a.m. on Thursday, the case would be continued. The defendant was meanwhile released upon his employer giving security.

A Difficult Problem.

A Pootung brasssmith was charged with receiving over 200 catties of tin-foil paper, of the value of £15. 200, well knowing the same to have been stolen from the British and American Tobacco Company, Ltd., Pootung.

Inspector Mellows said that the police wanted to find out who was the actual thief of the tin foil. The defendant said he bought it from a receiver in the French Concession. Enquiries elicited the fact that the receiver referred to was dead and his shop had been closed up. The defendant bought one lot of tin-foil for \$6 and another lot for \$60. The prosecutors were the only firm in Shanghai who dealt in tin-foil in large quantities. The stolen property had not been recovered: it had already been converted into tea-pots, joss paper, etc.

Mr. Keily, managing director of the British-American Tobacco Company, said they used large quantities of tin-foil in their business. For some time past they had noticed that quantities were disappearing from their stock. On taking stock they found that from one case 22½ lbs. was missing, another case was 20 lbs. short, and a third case 17½ lbs. short—a total of 440 lbs. On the first discovery they notified the Police, who had in the meantime been trying to discover the thieves. The tin-foil must have been stolen by someone employed on the premises. Witness heard of tin-foil being handled in a neighbouring village and communicated with the Police. Witness's was the only firm dealing in tin-foil, but he heard that a considerable business in it had been going on at certain old metal shops.

Inspector Mellows said that the man in the neighbouring village who was reported to have handled tin-foil was arrested and taken before the mandarin, but cleared himself of the charge. It was on his information that the defendant was arrested. He was present to give evidence, as was also a former employee of the defendant.

The last mentioned witnesses gave evidence, and in the course of the statement of his defendant's former employee, it turned out that he was the man who bought the tin-foil which the defendant was charged with receiving.

Inspector Mellows said that when arrested, the defendant admitted that he himself had bought the tin-foil from a receiver in the French Concession. The prosecutors first reported the loss of the tin-foil to the Municipal Police, and they traced it to the defendant's shop in Hongkew. Then the defendant bolted and was only arrested on the 19th instant.

The hearing of the charge was adjourned for a month, and the defendant and the two witnesses were all ordered to find security and to assist the Police to trace the actual thieves.

A Bayonet as a Debt-collector.

A cook in the employ of Mr. Biscup was charged with stealing a bayonet, valued at \$7, from No. 20, Muirhead Road, on the 12th May.

The evidence showed that the cook borrowed the bayonet to meet a debtor and enforce payment of a debt. The debtor lived at Paoshan and being stronger than the cook, took the bayonet from him and kept it.

The case was adjourned, so that a dispatch might be sent to the Paoshan magistrate to recover the bayonet.

Shanghai, 23rd August.
Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Dr. MERKLINGHAUS (German Assessor).
In the MATTER of the BANKRUPTCY of CHEN DAH and SIM DAH.

In this matter Lu Hon-yuen is the trustee in the bankruptcy appointed by order of the Court to realise the assets of the estates. He had sold properties of the bankrupts and collected outstanding accounts, and had distributed certain of the assets according to the instructions of the Guild of which he was president, and paid the balance of the moneys received into Court. Some of the creditors were dissatisfied with the manner in which the assets had been distributed and hence the present motion. The hearing of the motion had been adjourned from the 11th instant to afford the trustee opportunity to pay into Court the balance of moneys resulting from the realisation of the assets.

Dr. Vorwerk represented Dr. Paulun, a creditor, and some of the Chinese creditors. Mr. F. M. Brooks represented Lu Hon-yuen, the trustee.

Mr. Brooks handed into Court a copy of the rules of the Guild of which the trustee was a member and under whose directions certain creditors had been paid their claims in full.

Mr. Brooks now suggested that Dr. Paulun's claim be paid in full, and that as the remaining creditors were Chinese, the rest of the proceedings would be purely Chinese—that the assets should be realised and the Chinese creditors could prove their claims to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and be paid out of the proceeds of the estate when realised. He understood that as a matter of fact there were more than sufficient outstanding debts due to the estate to settle all claims in full.

Dr. Vorwerk objected to this course. He said it was not fair to the other creditors that Dr. Paulun should be paid in full. He (Counsel) represented other Chinese creditors and he had promised them that the assets should be fairly divided. All the creditors must receive an equal percentage, and at present the assets realised were only sufficient to pay 17 per cent of the amounts due.

Mr. Brooks said this was the first time he had heard of a lawyer objecting to his client recovering his money in full. The fact of the matter was that the alleged bankrupt was not really bankrupt at all. He had more than enough money due to him to satisfy all claims in full. He wished to be made bankrupt, and if he succeeded in getting his creditors to accept a percentage of their claims, he would then be in a better position than before his bankruptcy.

Dr. Vorwerk said that these were bankruptcy proceedings and all creditors must share the assets in equal proportion. It was not fair that any creditor should have preference. He asked Mr. Brooks to comply with the direction of the Court at the last hearing, and pay into Court the balance of moneys realised from the sale of the assets. He (Dr. Vorwerk) now paid in \$200 which had come into his hands.

Mr. Brooks said he was perfectly willing to pay in the balance of the moneys received, and handed in his client's bank order for \$1,141. The total realisation of assets so far amounted to \$4,674, of which \$2,533 had already been paid into Court, and this, with the \$1,941 now paid in, and the \$200 paid in by Dr. Vorwerk, made up the total.

Dr. Vorwerk said the assets so far amounted to 17 per cent of the claims and asked that all the creditors now be paid 17 per cent of their claims, and that as further assets were realised, they should receive the balance of their claims in proportion.

This was agreed to and the Court adjourned.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons each and operated by steam, that would crack an egg without crushing it, and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's big guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England.

I have looked at these hammers with admiration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to. Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thumb and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modified by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars might ride.

Whether the Creator so intended it I cannot say, but every human life falls short of the ideal.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. C. Oosthuizen, who lives at Stand 875, Richt Street, Burgersdorp, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. "If you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys, or from rheumatism, or have any of the symptoms she describes, it would be well for you to act on the recommendation she gives when she tells you what cured her. She says: "For nearly fifteen years I suffered from kidney complaint. I was hardly ever free from rheumatism, pains and backache. I became so ill at last that while in the Women's Camp at Bloemfontein, during the war I was taken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my already shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two bottles and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured."

There is no mistaking that story—it is a plain and simple one. But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th, this same year, 1904, by Mr. X. Norodien of the Malay Location, Johannesburg. He says: "For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the stomach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup. Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cured by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and happiness of the world.

BIRTHS.

MAYERS.—On the 16th of August, 1904, at Tientsin, the wife of S. F. Mayers, of a son.

BUTLER.—On the 19th of August, 1904, at No. 22, Avenue Paul Brunat, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Butler, a daughter.

GREEN.—On the 21st of August, 1904, at No. 70, Range Road, the wife of S. E. Green, of a son.

RIVA.—On the 24th of August, 1904, at No. 2, North Thibet Road, the wife of Achille Riva, of a daughter.

SCHROEDER.—On the 24th of August, 1904, at No. 10, Markham Road, the wife of J. G. W. Schroeder, of a daughter.

DEATH.

THISTLETHWAITE.—On the 21st of August, 1904, at 10, Schoolow Road, Shanghai, Austin Richard Thistlethwaite (late of Manila), eldest son of the Rev. R. Thistlethwaite, of Preston, Lancashire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Aug. 17	29.58	80.6	N.		3	79.0	75.6	82.2	72.0	
18	29.72	79.0	W. by N.W.		3	80.8	74.6	86.9	70.0	B.C.
19	29.83	80.0	W.N.W.		0	85.1	75.2	89.8	70.9	B.B.
20	29.87	79.5	N.W.		2	80.4	74.7	87.3	69.5	C.
21	30.01	79.7	calm.		0	82.5	74.1	89.1	68.2	B.B.
22	30.06	79.2	E.N.E.		1	80.6	75.9	87.6	67.5	B.C.
23	30.00	80.4	E.S.E.		2	83.5	77.4	89.2	72.8	B.C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. **TOURANE.**—For Hongkong—Mrs. E. F. X. Remedios, Misses Bogliano and A. B. Ross, Capt. A. Ross, Messrs. R. D. Watt, Lalucque, Kira Marcovitz, G. Lorenzo, W. J. Turnbull, G. Canesello, and Fasola. For Saigon—Messrs. Fortin, Bogliano, Gwistimiani, Lescaux, LeGoaniat, J. Venturini, Solier, and Sister Rose. For Singapore—Misses G. Smith and R. Grunberg, Messrs. James S. Brown, Samoil Arom, and Wall. For Port Said—Mrs. V. Sokolow, Messrs. Elvanger, Najder, Paurmann, Anderson, Chinkoff, and N. Jannos. For Colombo—Mr. Cogal. For Marseilles Mrs. Trousselle, Mr. and Mrs. Ausbruch, Messrs. Boyer, Poitevin, Roussel, Derrattier, Poirot, Lafleur, Trousselle, Martel, Carrere, A. Rettig, Torin, Le Bloa, Gareil, Ruby, and E. Henry.

Per str. **KOREA.**—For Seattle—Mr. P. Sewell. For San Francisco—Dr. R. C. Beebe and Mr. F. A. Grow. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. E. Storkey, Mrs. V. Blockhauys, Messrs. A. T. Short, T. Hillebrandt, W. Schwartz, T. F. Millard, W. A. Moller, D. Wright, A. Vogel, and Morel. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstein, Miss Lobenstein, Sir R. E. Bredon, Messrs. T. Morgan Phillips, W. Weker, J. F. Howard, W. J. Creelmon, C. C. Baldwin, V. Blockhauys, R. M. Meeker, W. E. Anderson, F. Fox, and D. Postlethwaite. For Kobe—Mrs. T. C. Yih, Mrs. Ah Choy, Mrs. C. P. Allan, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. T. U. Yih, Mrs. Yih Mei-ching, Misses G. Harris, De Bereigny, and C. Harris, Messrs. C. H. Purcell, Yih Mei-ching, and Ah Lee, and Master Allan.

Per str. **TACHANG MARU.**—For Hankow—Misses (2) Rozina, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Bevis, Mrs. K. Erth, Mrs. Sofie, Misses G. A. Osgood and A. E. Kyerly, and Mr. L. Osira. For Nanking—Mr. F. Goh. For Wuhu—Misses R. Banks, and Readshan.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN.**—For Ningpo—Mr. H. T. Robertson.

Per str. **KWANGLEE.**—For Hongkong—Mr. Lok.

Per str. **HAETING.**—For Tangku—Cols. Valette and Augier, Lieuts. Trou de Boncheuney, Dubreuil Lanoi, and 56 French soldiers.

Per str. **KUTWO.**—For Chinkiang—Mr. W. Thompson. For Nanking—Mr. J. B. Roche. For Kiukiang—Dr. Reid, and Mr. W. H. Poate.

Per str. **KNIVSBERG.**—For Tsingtao—Miss Baldamus, Messrs. Fearon, Macleod, Ludwig, Wolff, Gomoll, and Tschor. For Tientsin—Mrs. Deane and baby, Col. Chamberlain, Lieut. Poole, Mr. Ellgass.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN.**—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Garner.

Per str. **BENGLOE.**—For Nagasaki—Mrs. T. Fukahori and two children, and Mr. R. Craig. For Kobe—Mr. K. Ishida.

Per str. **SHENGKING.**—For Weihaiwei—Major Watson, and Capt. Boisragon. For Chefoo—Mr. Mangos. For Tientsin—Mrs. and Miss Ste. Croix, Miss L. Fabbri, Father Etienne, Messrs. Davis, Saunders, Graham, and Yoshida.

Per str. **TATUNG.**—For Chinkiang—Mr. and Miss Emery. For Kiukiang—Mr. Timm. For Hankow—Mrs. Wits, and Mr. Michel.

Per str. **CHIHLEI.**—For Hongkong—Capt. Sutherland.

Per str. **KIANGKWAN.**—For Chinkiang—Miss M. King. For Hankow—Messrs. R. Lafuente, Tong Shou-kiang, and Tam Wing.

Per str. **HSINFUNG.**—For Tientsin—H. E. Li, Messrs. Newall, Candutti, and E. Schmidt.

Per str. **FUNGSHUN.**—For Foochow—Rev. W. Sloan.

Per str. **TAISANG.**—For Nagasaki—Mrs. T. Koyama, Mrs. T. Miyoshi, Mrs. W. T. Evans and two children, Messrs. K. Murata and T. Katsuda. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. S. Tono and family, Mrs. M. Tono, and Dr. Ihlow. For Yokohama—Mrs. Y. Shonozaki, Mrs. H. Nakayama, Messrs. T. Fujimoto, Bernick, Huebner, and Yang.

Per str. **GOVERNEUR JAESCHKE.**—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Hintze, Mr. and Mrs. Lundt, Mrs. Krippendorf, Misses Rebahn and Isenthal, Messrs. Kramm, Heinerley, MacLean, Voltzke, and Bornemann.

Per str. **HAEAN.**—For Tientsin—Messrs. A. Finkelstein, A. Hams, Vitale, and Chang.

Per str. **SZCHUEN.**—For Weihaiwei—Mr. Allan.

Per str. **ANHUI.**—For Chefoo—Mr. Calfun. For Tientsin—Mrs. and Miss Pearson, Dr. Savage, Messrs. W. G. Pirie and Driver.

INWARD.

Per str. **GNEISENAU.**—From Bremen—Mrs. Kintze, Mrs. Krippendorf, Miss Redhahn, and Mr. R. Voeluke. From Antwerp—Mrs. P. Kinsch, Mrs. Wits and child, and Mr. R. Bahlmann. From Genoa—Vice-Consul O. Kezzer, Misses (5) Salmini, S. Toenthal, and L. Fabbri, Messrs. A. McLean, F. Raser, Tang Hoo, and P. Bornmann. From Port Said—Mr. Gigue. From Southampton—Messrs. Ch. Tobister, H. Ellis, and P. J. West. From Colombo—Messrs. H. Zriminichky, and D. Frenkel. From Hongkong—Messrs. M. L. de Castro, C. Y. Yungendft, J. Thomson, D. T. Yahsi, F. da Silva, H. Klockner, and F. Kinsch.

Per str. **KOREA.**—From Hongkong—Col. and Mrs. S. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine, Messrs. W. Cowan, F. W. Holt, J. E. Olterson, O. Jansen, H. H.

Stanley, W. Mill, H. B. Warden, E. C. Fitch, C. C. Rutledge, T. James, E. P. Bassett, Jao. F. Burns, and Alfred Harrison.

Per str. **KALGAN.**—From Chefoo—Mrs. Wavell, and Miss King.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Walstrom, and Mr. S. Koya.

Per str. **NANCHANG.**—From Amoy—Capt. Stringer.

Per str. **TATUNG.**—From Hankow and Ports—Miss and Mr. Emery, Messrs. Heise, Sloan, Cooke, Diercks, Yeslu, and Barkley, and Rev. Satu.

Per str. **KWANGTAH.**—From Hongkong—Miss M. Lunt, and Mr. Hikket.

Per str. **HANGSANG.**—From Hongkong—Mr. Stephen M. Joseph.

Per str. **MEISHUN.**—From Hankow—Mr. Hassendonk. From Nanking—Consul Freiherr von Gelsakel.

Per str. **SHENGKING.**—From Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. and Misses (2) Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Barditch, Mrs. Tshihoff, Miss Barnes Lawrence, Rev. Bishop Paris, Rev. S. Adiguard, Messrs. Soukoff, Sachiloff, Benchot, Wrench, Reid, Cox, Wilson, and Martin, and Capt. Walker.

Per str. **ANHUI.**—From Weihaiwei—Miss Long, Messrs. Black and Danon.

Per str. **KIANGKWAN.**—From Hankow—Messrs. Scott, Taylor, and MacDougall.

Per str. **TALÉE MARU.**—From Hankow—Messrs. L. Y. Mushin and P. Reiber.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—From Ningpo—Mrs. Whitelaw, Mrs. Noel, Misses Hume and Noel, Messrs. Montague and Dignanese.

Per str. **HSINFUNG.**—For Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Gown, Messrs. Margoli and Winscount.

Per str. **TAISANG.**—From Nagasaki—Mrs. M. Sekiguchi, Miss S. Sekiguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Gist Gee, Rev. Harry Newcomb, Dr. Fresson, Messrs. T. Yeguchi, J. Mo-ita, Chow Bay-king, T. Yamazaki, J. Hagwara, K. Nakazono, Y. Shimifu, Chins, Y. Takamasu, M. Komori, and T. Komuro.

Per str. **SUIWO.**—From Hankow and Ports—Lieut. Lyon, and Mr. Ware.

Per str. **HSINYU.**—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Sonne, Mr. and Mrs. Skiguchi, Mrs. Middleton, Capt. Purkis and Nelson, and Mr. Hamane.

Per str. **TAIWAN.**—From Hongkong—Messrs. Christiansen, Taylor, and Savage.

Per str. **SUIAN.**—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Encarnacao and children.

Per str. **JAVA.**—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barff and child, Capt. Merrell, Messrs. Tilley, J. C. Douison, C. Harper, F. L. Newall, Cornigs, and E. L. Krauss.

Per str. **KIANGFOO.**—From Hankow—Mr. J. Peace.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN.**—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Pacon, Messrs. J. Andrews and J. Robertson, and C. Flink.

Per str. **HAEAN.**—From Foochow—Mrs. Powell and child.

Per str. **HUNAN.**—From Amoy—Mrs. Cummings.

Per str. **BARALONG.**—From Moji—Messrs. Hewitt and Patterson.

Per str. **TEHSING.**—From Hankow—Mrs. C. Grape, and Mr. C. Caines.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—From Ningpo—Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Newman.

Per str. **MEILEE.**—From Hankow—Mr. Berger.

Per str. **TACHI MARU.**—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. S. Okabe, and Mr. Stevenson.

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1904.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OF JULY

The most widely discussed topic in the political world in the United States as the mail was leaving was Judge Parker's telegram to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Democratic editors seemed to be almost at a loss to find adjectives of a sufficiently commendatory nature to express their admiration of the action taken, while Republicans, recovering from their first shock of surprise, were filling the columns of their organs with strongly worded protests to the effect that the telegram and the Convention's reply to it really committed the Party to nothing at all. It was generally admitted that Judge Parker risked little in making his stand at the last moment when it was almost impossible for the delegates to rescind the nomination. "Why, however," is the question asked by many, "were not Judge Parker and his friends willing to tell the country where he stood before the Party was asked to nominate him?"

This latter view of the question is discussed in the following vigorous terms by the "Chicago Chronicle," under the sarcastic heading of "More about Parker's Bravery":—

Solong as his admirers continue to descant upon the great courage of Judge Parker in dispatching his telegram to Mr. Sheehan, so long it continues to be necessary, even at the risk of monotonous iteration to repeat that there was nothing courageous about the action at all. If Judge Parker had announced his attitude upon the currency question three months ago then, indeed, it might be claimed that he had manifested some courage, since the declaration would at once have antagonised the element which, in the person of Mr. Bryan, dominated the St. Louis Convention. So far from being temerarious however, Judge Parker displayed that quality of caution which is best described by the colloquialism "foxy." He took care that not even his immediate entourage should know his views on any subject, so that they could not place his candidacy in jeopardy before the Convention. He was silent, mute, inscrutable, evidently willing to accept a nomination at the hands of radicals or reorganisers, of silverites or sound money men. His position was the historic one—give me the job and write your own platform. Undoubtedly that would have been his attitude still had he not been brought to a realisation of the fact that there were still some people left in the Democratic Party who would not endorse any such cowardly policy—people, moreover, whose support was essential to the possible success of the Democratic ticket. It was the prodding of these people, not the courageous volition of Judge Parker himself, that inspired the telegram to William F. Sheehan—a telegram which was itself an example of trickery and vulpine cunning, since it was capable of half-a-dozen constructions, and, in its entirety, meant nothing at all. As the light shines upon the episode it is perfectly clear that, so far from arousing himself in righteous indignation at the cowardice of the St. Louis Convention, Judge Parker was himself a skulker and had to be smoked out of the hole wherein

he had hidden himself. He had no convictions on any subject until the alarm and indignation of New York Democrats forced him to a declaration which is interesting as a political acrostic, but valueless as a statement of principles, since it can be read any way that may be desired. If the spasmodic activity of Judge Parker upon hearing from New York city is to be glorified as bravery, then the same laudation must extend to the performances of a man who inadvertently sits down upon a bent pin.

We wonder if there is in the backest woods a voter who would be influenced by such an outburst of sound and fury signifying nothing as the above.

The "Seattle Post-Intelligencer," in a long leader on the subject, lets out the secret of "Why Parker Wrote." We extract the following from this article:—

At this distance from the Democratic Convention and with the light upon the subject since cast, it is now possible to learn the true reason for the sending by Judge Parker of the remarkable telegram which threw the Convention temporarily into convulsion. The first and most natural assumption at the time was that his action was impulsive and unpremeditated, doing more credit to his honesty of purpose than to his political sagacity. With the New York newspapers of the day preceding his action at hand, it now appears clearly that Judge Parker simply succumbed to an irresistible pressure put upon him by the great financial interests and made his declaration to the Convention merely because in no other way could he continue to receive the support of Wall Street. The adoption of a platform by the St. Louis Convention which contained no declaration in favour of the single gold standard was bitterly resented by Wall Street, and the word was given out at once that unless the Convention was committed, directly or indirectly, to the gold standard the support which had heretofore been accorded Judge Parker's candidacy would be promptly withdrawn. This was laid before Judge Parker. The pressure on him was irresistible. The threat was open and palpable that unless he committed himself, his Party and the Convention by decisive action taken before the Convention adjourned, the support from Wall Street which had been promised him would be withdrawn. The threat may have been a mere bluff; but it answered the purpose. Judge Parker gave way.

The papers have much to say about the high-handed proceedings of Russia in the Red Sea. The "Chicago Chronicle" has a long leading article on the subject. We quote it entire as it apparently sets forth the view taken by most of the influential papers throughout the country:—

It will not be made evident for a few days yet what Russia is seeking by her escapade in the Red Sea, but it is evident that she has in view one or more of the following objects:

1.—She may design to embroil herself with England in order to lessen the shame of a humiliating peace with Japan.

2.—She may be engaged in a bonâ fide effort to break up a trade in contraband of war between England and Japan.

3.—Or she may be seeking nothing more than an interpretation or abrogation of the Treaty of Paris in regard to the Dardanelles.

The theory that she is seeking a quarrel with England as an honourable method of

terminating the war with Japan has so many features of probability in it that it is widely accepted both in this country and in Europe. It would surprise no one if within a month Port Arthur should fall and Kuropatkin should surrender or suffer a crushing defeat. In that case Russia would present the spectacle of the most complete and humiliating military overthrow in modern history, not excepting the collapse of France in 1870. If England should make war on Russia it would not follow that France would be drawn into the conflict, for the Franco-Russian alliance has always been a sham and a bugaboo, and even if it were not so France might stand aloof at the request of Russia, as the war would be brief and for Russia's convenience. The second theory also has some elements of probability. Russia was acting strictly within her rights in the search of British and German vessels for contraband of war, including dispatches to or from the Japanese Government, and there is some reason to believe that she found contraband articles on the Malacca destined to Japan and official dispatches for the Japanese Government on the Prinz Heinrich. The "London Chronicle" for instance, expresses the hope that Lord Lansdowne, in order to avoid "graver complications," will address Russia "in courteous terms." If the British Lion should roar gently within a few days it may be set down as certain that it has been discovered that England has been doing a big business with Japan in contraband of war. If so we shall hear no more about "piracy" or the passage of the Dardanelles, especially as there is nothing new in the passage of the Dardanelles by merchant ships which were afterward converted into warships. If Russia is neither seeking war with England nor engaged in preventing an illegal traffic she may be engaged in making up a test case, with a view of reopening and abrogating the Treaties of Paris, London and Berlin, confining her fleet to the Black Sea. According to the "London Telegraph" these treaties are now considered "obsolete, humiliating, and harmful," so that it would be quite reasonable to expect them to be voluntarily relinquished by the Powers, except that it is difficult to see how England could give her consent while the Eastern war is in progress. This theory does not look as reasonable as the other two. Whatever object Russia may have in view, it will probably be disclosed within a week. Both Great Britain and Germany have adopted energetic measures, and secrecy, even if it is desirable, will not be practicable much longer.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia has an interesting article on "Neutral Ships and the War," part of which we reproduce as follows:—

Wars are seldom waged without raising questions affecting the rights of neutrals and causing complications which are liable to have interesting results. This seems especially to be the case with regard to the exploits of the Russian volunteer steamers Petersburg and Smolensk, which are reported to have passed the Dardanelles disguised as peaceful vessels and are now described as holding up merchant ships of other nationalities in a style that recalls the achievements of the old Alabama. It is reported that the German Government, in spite of the Kaiser's supposed friendliness toward Russia, has entered an energetic protest against the temporary seizure of a North-German Lloyd steamship by

one of the Russian cruisers. Several British vessels have been subjected to the same treatment. The London journals, including the "Times," are beginning to urge upon the Ministry the necessity of prompt action to avert injury to the maritime interests of the empire; and it is said that the powerful British Mediterranean fleet has been sent to Alexandria, whence it can proceed quickly through the Suez Canal to the scene of hostilities if matters reach a crisis. Prudent counsels at St. Petersburg would seem to dictate the issuance of orders which will abate the chances of further difficulty. Nobody would think of interfering if the Russian commerce destroyers confined themselves to attempts to overhaul Japanese merchant ships. In doing this they would be clearly within their rights as defined by international law. But if the ardour of their commanders leads them into a policy of promiscuous stoppage of the ships of other nations, the outcome may not be profitable for their own Government.

The passing away of the Ex-President of the Transvaal Republic attracted considerable attention in the United States. The leading articles referring to the subject are generally of a very eulogistic nature, and nearly everyone seems to be of the opinion that Paul Krüger's place in history will be among the great ones of the earth.

The following leading article is taken from the "Detroit Tribune":—

In the passing of Oom Paul Krüger, the deposed President of the Transvaal Republic, the stage of recent history loses a giant figure, crude but dominating, whose life story has been written in blood on the South African battlefields. He will be known to the historian, not because of the dictatorship by which he taught his people frugality, but because he set himself with his fellows against the encroachments of the British. His relations to his own people carry no appeal to the human sentiment for liberty, but his relations to an outside tyrant to whom he refused to capitulate assume the proportions of heroism. Until the day that Paul Krüger shook the dust of the vaal from his feet, and gathering up his reputed millions, fled to a European retreat, he rose to the full measure of a rugged patriot battling against great odds and for the only stake worth fighting. But that day was a sad one for his worshippers. That final act reduced the hero to the self-interested leader. But it in no way detracted from the merits of the fight his fellow-citizens were maintaining, nor did it in any sense diminish the place which Krüger had already made for himself in the annals of political dictatorship. No man is a very great hero whose supreme effort for his people does not include the sacrifice of the treasure he earned by their assistance, nor will the American spirit fuse with that of the man who deserted his ship, leaving his followers to make peace with death. But though Oom Paul fell short of the standard of unselfishness, he possessed all the other traits that go to make up a historical demi-god. His egotism was unbounded, embracing the minutest calculations of Providence; his courage in the face of difficulty and of personal danger was undoubted. It was not cowardice that hastened his flight to Holland, but thrift. Krüger's mind was direct, untroubled by the niceties of speculation, and, once made up, it was unflinching. His shrewdness was the cunning of the money-getter rather than of the statesman. With these crude, primary qualities you have a man who is powerful beyond his fellows, a man whom no circumstances can keep down, who will in short abandon the circumstances rather than lose the one object of his ambition. In America Krüger would have owned a trans-continental railroad, or would have dispensed God's coal with the thrift of his convictions.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia, refers to him in the following not over-flattering terms:—

If the worn, shattered, and aged Dutchman who has just died in Switzerland had met his death some years ago at the head of his fighting men he would have gone into history as a heroic figure. As it was, although no one may justly accuse "Oom Paul" Krüger of cowardice, his failure to stick by his followers to the last, and especially his flight to a neutral country with a comfortable fortune when it became apparent that British conquest of the Transvaal was sure, greatly reduced his status in the world's estimation. It was generally held, not without reason, that since his inflexible determination to uphold Dutch rule in South Africa had been one of the factors in producing the war, he was bound either to consent to peace when further resistance was hopeless, or to remain and share his people's fate. He did neither; and it is not unlikely that many of the sturdy fighters in the Boer commandos whom he left behind bitterly denounced the leader to whose hands the guidance of their thinly-populated but stubborn country was committed when she challenged the greatest empire of the world. Krüger had shrewdness, but not broadness of vision; the tenacity of purpose which frequently degenerates into obstinacy, and a power of personal domination which was undeniable. It has been given to few men as rulers of nations to secure, with so small resources, such universal and protracted attention as did this head of a farming community whose total number of able-bodied men did not exceed 50,000 at the largest estimate. There is no doubt that Krüger endeavoured industriously to secure foreign intervention in the combat. Failing in this, the event was certain; and the course which he ultimately followed was not one which commands him to the admiration of mankind.

The following curious reference to the English Mission in Tibet, under the heading of "The United States and Tibet," is taken from the "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia:—

It is reported that the State Department has been making inquiries of the British Government in regard to the ultimate purpose of the expedition which is now fighting its way through Tibet. The excuse given for this inquiry is that the Tibetans owe a nominal allegiance to China, and that the United States is committed to the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire. This appears rather flimsy and far-fetched. Tibet is a remote and savage region of the globe with which Americans are not concerned and from which American travellers have been rigorously excluded, so far as its rulers have the power to keep them out. Its connection with China is of the most shadowy description. Even if this were not so, the theory that the United States is bound to uphold Chinese entity is an extremely dubious one. We have assumed guardianship over the Western hemisphere, and the responsibility thus shouldered is likely to prove sufficiently onerous as time goes on. Anything which savours of interference in affairs on the other side of the globe, where our own rights or the lives and property of American citizens are not directly assailed, is a form of meddlingness which has very little justification.

The "Chicago Chronicle" has an interesting article on the way in which France has recently honoured the United States by conferring the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by President Loubet on Secretary Hay, in recognition of his service as United States Secretary in maintaining the peace of the world:—

Americans have always avowed disdain for all those things known in Europe as "decorations." Regarded merely as personal decoration or ornament, our disdain is not misplaced. Regarded for what most of them are intended to mean, it may be different. People of practical sense set a high value on the merest trifles where they are tokens of affection or esteem of friends, or of strangers whose esteem is of worth. If this be true among individuals why should it not be true among nations? The noteworthy point in the transaction is that while it must both honour and gratify the two distinguished gentlemen who are the central figures in the form of the act, its real significance is not personal but national. It is not, in essence, Mr. Loubet to Mr. Hay, but President Loubet to Secretary Hay. It is France to the United States. It probably does include the esteem of these gentlemen as such for each other, but it means first and most the recognition and honour by France of the United States Government and people. Secretary Hay's acceptance, subject, of course, to the approval of Congress, amounts to assurance of like national esteem for the great nation thus conferring its highest mark of honour on the representative of this people, and Congress should approve his act promptly. Such international courtesies have not the formal force of treaties, but they sometimes mean more for the peaceful progress of mankind, while they can never involve us in anything justly to be called "entanglement."

The "annual slaughter of the children" on the "Glorious Fourth" has this year provoked the indignant protests of a number of papers in different parts of the country. The returns of the dead and wounded reach the dimensions of the casualties of a hard fought battle; but the sad thing about it, it is noticed, is that the great majority of the victims are boys and girls. We have personal recollections of a 'bright little girl, who a few years ago, was burnt to death while taking part in the annual celebration, and hundreds of other boys and girls have met the same fate. It is satisfactory to notice, however, that the question is being taken up by the Press, and we may hope that the result will be that the celebration will be conducted in a more sensible and humane manner in the future.

The following short article is extracted from the "Detroit Tribune," and may be taken as a fair specimen of the manner in which the question is being discussed:—

The Fourth of July statistics are all in, and most of the funeral flowers have faded. The story reads like the report of a frightful battle. It is worse, for most of the injured and slain were children, and they were shot, burned, blinded, and mangled at play. Laughter mingled with groans! It is no lack of patriotism that says that this country would be better off without a semblance of a celebration on Independence Day, if the present condition is to continue. The statistics show 52 killed and 3,049 injured. These figures go as far as mere statistics can go. Some of the injured have since died or will die. Others are blind, without hope of ever seeing the sunshine again. Still others are cripples for life. The fact that there were fewer deaths and fewer injured than on the previous Fourth is small consolation, for, at least, our pleasures should be safe pleasures. It would seem that this is an affair for the intervention of the Federal Government. Why should the manufacture and sale of the deadly toy pistols for instance, be permitted? And the same can be said of the giant firecracker, with its load of dynamite and gunpowder. Municipalities have the power to regulate these things, and have failed. There seems to be a popular idea that to interfere with a wide-open and gory celebration of Independence

Day is a species of sacrilege. The sooner we get back to torpedoes and plain fire-crackers, the better for the country. America cannot spare the children who are now being sacrificed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS. ETC.

Far Eastern Impressions. By Ernest F. G. Hatch, M.P.

As pointed out in a leader in this journal on the 26th July, there is a "flood of books about China," and whether Solomon with all his wisdom was right in saying that study was a weariness to the flesh, it is still true that of making of books there is no end, especially on China and the Far East.

Those of us who have lived in China a long time have often been amused and entertained by reading the opinions expressed in the volumes written by the globe-trotters and the circumambulating Members of Parliament after paying a flying visit to this country. During a few months they are able to learn everything about China, and ever after, whether in the House of Commons or through the medium of the Press, they speak *ex-cathedra* on all subjects relating to the Far East. People who have lived here longest, who know the country and people most intimately, and who have made a special study of the language, literature, manners, and customs, are those who feel the greatest difficulty in either understanding the Chinese or in offering solutions for the many problems which arise from time to time. Even Sir Robert Hart who is considered to be the greatest authority on China, said to the Marquis Ito a few years ago:—

"China is indeed a difficult country. A year or two ago I thought I knew something about her affairs, and I ventured to commit my views to writing. But to-day I seem to have lost all knowledge. If you asked me to write even three or four pages about China, I should be puzzled to do so." Not so your special correspondent or peripatetic M.P., who is able to give after a very brief study of the question, however, complex and difficult it may be, a cheap and easy solution, and is able to explain everything in a most satisfactory manner. As the writer in the leader already referred to stated, such a person "is able to see into occult causes and to co-ordinate the hitherto unrelated."

The work under review, however, does not come under the category of those described above, but is a very interesting, instructive, and readable account of what the author heard and saw during a short tour in Japan, Corea, and China some three years ago.

The chapters on Japan show that Mr. Hatch is not only a practical business-man, but is a keen observer of men and things. They also reveal the fact that he took an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the progress of the commerce and remarkable development in the army and navy of Japan. As one reads these pages it is evident that the author possesses, in the language of the late Mr. Gladstone, "tact, good sense, and good feeling in the sense in which it is least common in England, the sense, namely, that it includes a disposition to enter into, and up to a certain point sympathise with those who differ from us in race, language, and creed."

He seems to have devoted a good deal of time to the commercial and industrial life of Japan and discussed questions about trade with most of the men whose opinions carry weight. Being a legislator, he naturally took great interest in their Parliamentary institutions, and it is to be regretted

that owing to the session being over he was unable to hear a debate on some important question.

With reference to the complaints made against British Consular officials for not rendering more assistance to merchants, Mr. Hatch discussed the question with Sir Ernest Swatow, who was then Minister at Tokio and whose views on this important subject are interesting. As an example of how concessions and contracts are obtained, the author says:—"I was told on very high authority that the Marquis Ito had stated that Germany had diplomatically stipulated before she signed the Treaty with reference to extraterritorial jurisdiction, that she should receive an order for a ship or two, and that America, on the score of old friendship, had made a similar request."

In the account of the visit to Corea and the description of the manners and customs of the people we have the same ready sympathy, the quick observant eye and carefulness in collecting facts as when in Japan. Mr. Hatch pays a well-deserved tribute to Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, C. M. G., for what he has accomplished in that country. Since the visit of Mr. Hatch much has happened in Corea and history is being made in a very rapid manner, and so those who knew Corea as The Forbidden Land and are familiar with the treatment meted out to foreigners visiting the coasts, will see from even this brief account what remarkable progress has been made in the Hermit Kingdom.

The member for the Gorton division of Lancashire asks an important and pertinent question as to Japan's commercial policy, owing to it being, unlike either China or Corea, a rigidly Protectionist country. He says:—

"In the circumstances traders may well ask themselves what they may expect from an extension of Japanese power outside the limits of the Mikado's dominions. Will the Japanese shed their Protectionist ideas and inaugurate a new era in which foreign trade will have an equal chance with Japanese, or will they, adhering steadfastly to a considered scheme of expansion, seek to create exclusively for themselves new markets in the sphere of their conquests?"

Last, but not least, we come to the section on China—which owing to its antiquity, density of population, extent of territory, remarkable history, and the unique character of its people has an unusual interest for students of history. It ought not to be forgotten that both Corea and Japan borrowed their civilisation and literature from China. Mr. Hatch was fortunate in meeting Kang Yü-wei, with whom he travelled across the Pacific to Japan and from whom he obtained a memorandum of the views then held by the so-called reformer on the questions that were agitating the minds of most people at that time, and which were being freely discussed in the Press. Later on Mr. Hatch met the late Li Hung-chang and was interviewed by him, and obtained the views of Sir Robert Hart, which in the light of recent events are full of interest. The battle of Concessions was raging while this intelligent M. P. was in Peking, and he was enabled to obtain an insight as to the methods often adopted in obtaining them, as well as being able to understand the intelligent anticipation of events before they occur, which he says, "caused such disquietude to the present Viceroy of India when Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs."

While in China, by interviewing experts, visiting industrial centres and studying special reports, a great deal of valuable information was obtained as to the mineral resources of the country. It may be news to know that in the Province of Shansi alone according to experts who have surveyed it, there is enough coal to supply the needs of the

world (300,000,000 tons annually) for 2,100 years.

An account of the railways which have been and are being made and a description of the concessions and to whom granted is not the least interesting part of this small volume of some 250 pages. The letter-press, illustrations and binding are all that could be desired, and if all our politicians and legislators presented the results of their travels and observations in such an interesting and lucid manner, as well as being as careful in the collection of facts, the more who visit China the better.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

London via Bombay, 24th August

Admiral Wirenus has informed the correspondent of a Paris newspaper that, owing to their injuries, the Askold, Grosvoï, and Diana will be dismantled.—*Reuter.*

* * * Admiral Wirenus was in command of the Russian squadron that came through the Suez Canal and went back again early in the war.—*Ed.*

MINE CASUALTIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 25th August.

Two Russian destroyers struck mines yesterday evening off Liaotian-shan; one was sunk, and the other towed into the harbour.—*Our own correspondent.*

A PROTEST NOW

NEEDLESS.

Tokio, 25th August.

Japan has protested against China's granting the Russian men-of-war in Shanghai five more days' delay.—*Our own correspondent.*

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Tokio, 25th August.

The Japanese have captured a French seamer from Port Arthur with her cargo, and she is to be brought to Saseho.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE BEAUTY OF PATIENCE.

Tokio, 25th August.

In well-informed circles in Tokio patience as regards the capture of Port Arthur is being urged. There are indications that the resistance will be stubborn, and the difficulties of attacking a fortress are not generally realised.—*Our own correspondent.*

NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, 25th August.

It is stated that nearly all the forts on the Port Arthur defence line are now in command of the Japanese, but as an excavation 11 feet wide and 16 feet deep surrounds the town from the east of the railway line to Golden Hill, even if the Japanese infantry began the assault on the 23rd, it would necessitate a two days' engagement to reach the town, where perhaps to-day or to-morrow a hand-to-hand fight will take place.

A further two days' engagement would probably be required for the capture of the last defensive position on Tiger Hill, where General Stössel is expected to fight to the last.

Two forts at Chiaochengkou, at the end of the town, were destroyed on the 20th, and on the following day the powder magazine was blown up.—*Special telegram.*

THE PROHIBITION OF THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO BELLIGERENTS.

London via Bombay, 25th August.

There is dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg with the Malta proclamation.

The "Novoye Vremya" describes it as an act of hostility to Russia, since it cannot possibly affect Japan.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE BAPTISM OF THE CZAREVITCH.

IMPERIAL CONCESSIONS.

London via Bombay, 24th August.

A manifesto from the Czar on the occasion of the baptism of the Czarevitch provides for a general reduction in common law sentences and an amnesty for political offences, except murder.

It abolishes corporal punishment among the rural classes, and for first offences in the case of soldiers and sailors.

It remits various arrears of taxes; assigns three million roubles for the benefit of Finns who do not possess landed property; remits the fines imposed on the Finnish communes resisting the conscription law, and on the Jewish communes where the Jews evaded military service.—*Reuter.*

THE CEREMONIAL.

London via Bombay, 25th August.

The christening of the Czarevitch was a gorgeous ceremonial; 301 guns were fired, and the capital was lavishly decorated.—*Reuters.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 24th August.

A manifesto of the Czar, issued on the occasion of the baptism of the Czarevitch, provides that corporal punishment of soldiers and peasants be abolished, that the payments in arrears of purchase money on peasants' estates as well as of duties on zemstvo estates will be remitted, and that the orphans of those who are killed in the Japanese war will be maintained and educated at the expense of the Crown.

THE German cruiser Seeadler arrived here from Tsingtao yesterday.

THE property in Canton Road, burnt on Wednesday morning, was insured for no less than Tls. 15,500.

THE Cable Companies announce that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company notify that the American land-lines are still working badly, and that heavy delay may be expected.

ABOUT 1.30 a.m. yesterday the fire-alarm sounded four bells for an outbreak in a medicine shop, numbered 524, Nanking Road. The Brigade turned out with its usual promptitude and soon had two streams playing. They were able to confine the fire to the premises in which it originated and in about an hour's time the flames were subdued. Only the upper portion of the back premises was damaged. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have resulted from the spontaneous combustion of chemicals. The shop and its contents were fully insured, and were the property of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon. At 5.30 p.m. yesterday fire again broke out on the same premises. It was first observed by a native constable, who at once sent for the Police Station reel. Very few minutes sufficed to subdue this fresh outbreak.

At the Spanish Consulate yesterday, Nattan Sanff was charged with permitting drunkenness upon his premises 10 and 11, Yangtsepo Road; also with keeping a disorderly house to the annoyance of respectable residents in the vicinity. Inspector Lynch stated that complaints had frequently been being made about these premises and the police had accordingly watched them. Detective Bookless said that at 0.10 a.m. on the 21st inst., in company with P.C. O'Connor, he went along Yangtsepo Road. As they passed accused's premises three Russian sailors came out, drunk. Witness cautioned them. There was a great disturbance going on inside the houses and the noise could be heard 200 yards away. P.C. O'Connor corroborated this evidence. Accused was fined \$10 and severely reprimanded. The Consul said that if any more complaints were made the house would be closed.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 20th instant.—The 489th case of plague was recorded in Hongkong on the 17th.—Mr. Harold Clarke, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, died of typhoid fever after pneumonia at Hongkong on the 17th, aged 32.—H. M. S. Terrible arrived at Hongkong from Portsmouth on the 18th.—A mysterious fire broke out on board torpedo-boat No. 37 lying on

the slips at Kowloon, on the 19th. It was confined to the fore-castle.—An uncharted rock, on which the Prinz Heinrich struck, has been discovered off the south coast of Ceylon, in Lat. 5° 55.15 N., Long. 80° 27.15 E.—The loss of property at Pakhoi by the recent typhoon is estimated at \$400,000.—Capt. W. A. Wheeler, Commodore of the P. & O. fleet, has retired after 40 years' service, and is to be the company's agent at Cardiff.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" has a report that the str. Halvard, trading between Shanghai and Manila with cattle, is aground near Shanghai.

CHARGES were preferred against Moses Schwartz in the Spanish Consular Court yesterday of permitting gambling on specified dates during July at the premises known as the Alhambra Hotel, Sicawei Road, and also with conducting the premises in a disorderly manner so as to be a nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. Owing to the absence of witnesses in respect of the second charge the hearing was adjourned sine die. In regard to the first charge a curious point was raised by defendant, who is an Argentine subject under Spanish protection. He claimed that according to Argentine law gambling was permissible in public places on payment of a tax of \$50 gold per year and on condition that no women and children frequented the premises. The Alhambra being outside the Settlement limits, defendant claimed further justification. His defence was undertaken by Mr. G. D. Musso, while Mr. F. Ellis prosecuted. Judgment was reserved.

THE following notes are from the "China Mail":—

Recently we published a telegram from Singapore stating that the British India Company's tender for carrying mails had been accepted. The "Straits Times" says:—It would appear that the B. I. mail tender includes not merely the service outward and homeward to Penang, but also outward as well as homeward to Singapore. It is reported that it aims at an outward mail every other Saturday morning, and a homeward mail every other Thursday evening—a division of the business week with the P. & O. mail which appears exceedingly convenient.

As a result of a survey which was being made of the wrecked steamer Australia when the fire put an end to operations, there seemed to be a reasonable prospect of the vessel being refloated. The bottom, it was stated, was not nearly so badly injured as was generally supposed. This is attributed to the fact that the rocks on which she stranded are comparatively smooth, and of soft limestone formation, so that they were not likely to do as much injury to the ship as would have been caused by ironstone. Since the steamer took fire, however, the chances of her being refloated have naturally become exceedingly remote.

A rather interesting experience befel Captain Grier, of the Blue Funnel steamer Sarpedon, on his last voyage from Ketchinotsu to Kobe.

The vessel was steaming along at the usual rate on the 4th instant, when the Captain sighted the Japanese fleet under Admiral Kamimura. As the war ships drew closer he was signalled to stop, and on doing so, was boarded by a Japanese officer. This gentleman, the Captain states, gave him some very good information and advised him to go back through the Inland Sea, as the Russians were in

the vicinity. Captain Grier, however, did not wish to turn back and on this being signalled to the flag-ship, Admiral Kamimura gave him permission to keep on his course, and said that the fleet would accompany him. Captain Grier was instructed to steer an inside course and for some hours could see the Japanese vessels, with their lights out, keeping parallel with him. The last he saw of the Japanese ships was as the Sarpedon was going into Yokohama, but throughout the voyage the Russian ships were not sighted.

It is suggested, we see, that Admiral Kamimura was using the Sarpedon as a decoy.

We have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers with dates to the 18th and 19th inst. respectively.—The "Peking and Tientsin Times" quotes as a parallel to the recent case at Chefoo, the seizure of the Confederate cruiser Florida in the harbour of Bahia, Brazil, by the U. S. S. Wachusett.—It is expected that Prince Pu Lun will be made Commissioner of the Peking Octroi.—Messrs. Bush Bros. have contracted to supply the Japanese military authorities with 2,500 ponies.—Mr. E. Brindle, of the "Daily Mail," was thrown from his horse at Kaopantze on the 13th, and so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital at Newchwang on a special train.—Referring to Port Arthur, the "P. & T. Times" says that if the Japanese "can only keep the game going long enough, all these formidable forts will grow silent one by one from the inevitable exhaustion of ammunition."—Tientsin was disappointed by the intimation that the S. C. C. cannot send an eleven to Tientsin this autumn as a team is being sent to Hongkong.—The Russians had a sharp encounter with 2,000 Hunghutse north-east of Mukden a few days ago. The bandits were trying to cut the railway line. The Russians pursued them but were driven back with some 200 reported killed and a larger number wounded.—Sir Robert Hart has purchased Mr. James Brazier's property at Peitaiho and is proposing to build a sanitarium for members of the Customs service requiring sea air.—The Russians are building a great wall, 18 feet high, 36 feet broad at the bottom and 8 feet at the top, to protect Harbin.—H. M. S. Espiegle was to leave Chinwangtao on the 19th for Weihaiwei.—A case of plague had been discovered at Newchwang.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" has the following "confirmatory details" of the seizure of the Russian destroyer at Chefoo:—

We have heard from a Chinese naval officer, a spectator of the naval incident in Chefoo Harbour, that the published accounts are fairly accurate. When the torpedo boat came in, she had, in addition to her crew, two military officers and the wife of a Russian General on board. The lady was taken to the Russian Consulate. Commodore Sah from the Haichi at once notified the captain of the vessel that the latter could not stay: the commander replied that he had nowhere to go to, and consented to have his vessel disarmed. This was done the next day, both guns and magazine being removed, and a part of the machinery disconnected. The Chinese ship Haiyung kept a flash light going on the dismantled vessel all the next night, and when the Japanese small boat came into the harbour and

went alongside the Russian the proceedings were clearly seen, and the Russian captain was at once notified. He went off in a boat. Our informant says the Japanese had pistols, but that the scrimmage was chiefly a hand-to-hand affair with fisticuffs: after a brief interval pistol shots were fired, and the Russian commander got one in his hip. Twenty-seven Russians jumped overboard or into a small boat alongside and escaped on shore. The two Japanese torpedo boats then came in; one proceeded to tow the Russian vessel out, and took no notice of the Commodore's signals inquiring what they were doing: when he was well under way, the second boat replied to the signals and replied that she would proceed to inquire, but she never came back. Our informant denies that there was an explosion on the captured boat while under tow, and says there could not have been as he personally saw all explosives removed.

THE "Peking & Tientsin Times" says that Mr. Charles Absolon, the veteran Middlesex County cricketer, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday the other day. Seventy years ago he played in his first match, retiring in 1896. His record includes 24,650 runs and 8,015 wickets.

THE following is from the "China Times":—

Chinchow, 11th August.
During the night of the 5th inst. two battalions numbering over 3,000 men of the mounted bandits attacked the Russian Commissariat at Tiehling from two roads. At the time the Russian soldiers, who were asleep, thought it was the Japanese who were attacking them and fled in great confusion.

The Russians had over 600 killed and wounded, and the bandits took the provisions and arms of the Russians. Those which they were unable to carry away were burnt.

This is the boldest attack of the mounted bandits the Russians have ever experienced.

We have received the "Korea Daily News" to the 13th inst.—It is stated that the newly formed Mining & Cultivation Co., which was an opposition to the Japanese Waste Lands Scheme, has been abolished.—The Japanese demand for coolies in Corea is giving much trouble to the farmers, who are short of labour.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 13th, Tokio the 17th, Kobe the 18th, and Nagasaki the 17th inst.—Up to the end of July the war had cost Japan two hundred million yen, of which about 70 per cent was spent at home and 30 per cent abroad.—The French Commercial Agent is looking after Russian interests at Newchwang. He was an assistant-manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank.—The Russians are reported to have disbanded the Chinese railway guards, as they were suspected of collusion with the Hunghutse.—According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the Grand-Duke Boris was recalled from Manchuria for insubordination, culminating in an attack with the sword on General Kuropatkin. The Grand-Duke is a Hussar lieutenant and the General is Commander-in-chief.—The blue-funnel liner Polyphemus has been sold to the Settsu Kogyo Kaisha and renamed Tatsu Maru II.—The British steamer Whitgift from Java to Moji with sugar, cut two of the

cables in Shimonoseki Strait by dropping her anchors to avoid going ashore off the Mayeda Lighthouse.—The Genkai Maru was chased by two Russian torpedo boats off the coast of Corea on the 11th. The captain headed for the shore intending to beach his ship, but the Russians gave up the chase.—The American steamer Ohio has received a new shaft at the M. B. dockyard, Nagasaki, and was ready for sea.—On the morning of the 15th inst. the Novik was seen off Yakushima, Satsuma province, steaming east.—There seems to be no doubt now that the blue-funnel liner Calchas was captured by the Vladivostok squadron.—The text is given of the very sympathetic telegram dispatched by the German Emperor with reference to the death of General Viscount Yamaguchi, and the Japanese Emperor's graceful reply.—Three Russian prisoners escaped from the Shioya temple at Takamatsu on the 10th, but were recaptured within an hour.—A Volunteer Fleet is to be constructed in Japan by public subscription, to consist of vessels of 5,000 tons and upwards.—The captain and over 200 of the crew of the Rurik were killed or drowned. The prisoners, some 600, were landed at Saseho on the 16th.—According to Berlin advices, the sum of eight million roubles is missing from the central treasury of the Russian National Red Cross Fund, practically sweeping away all the cash available for the needs of Kuropatkin's army. The Czar is said to insist on the punishment of the culprits, whoever they may be.

THE "Japan Daily Mail" has the following:—

The story of a tragedy at sea reached the United States Marshal's office yesterday (says the "San Francisco Chronicle" of July 12th) in an envelope addressed to "The Right Honorable Consulate General American in San Francisco, N. A." There is, of course no such dignitary, and the Marshal opened the letter. In a laboured hand, full of odd English, is the short and lucid recital of the last extremity of a Dane, of the hardihood of a Japanese rescuer, and the bringing of the rescued man into the only port in the North Pacific, Dutch Harbour. The letter is as follows:—

Dutch Harbor, Atskasyen, N. A., June 18th, 1904.—Name—M. P. P. Riis. Native Country, Denmark. I hereby beg report to R. H. Consulate General: San Francisco, that, the matter as follows; on June 7th 4 (pm) 1904, my vessel on the way bound to Dutch Harbor in Alaskapen from Yokohama, at the place in (lat. 54 deg. N & Long 167 deg. 20 min. W). I have discovered above mentioned disabled foreigner, in the fishing boat among strong gale, who blow down toward the vessel, is approaching about to drown. So directly I make manage the vessel properly without hesitate, keep close to the boat, hardly rescued from the wreck & take him on board with safety, give suitable protection him & brought back to the Dutch Harbor with the vessel. I have the honour to be, H. I. G. Marchant,

Sailing vessel *Higathi Maru*,

Master, K. TOKUSHIGI.

M. P. P. RIIS.

To the Right Honorable American Consulate General.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 16th inst.—The str. Crawley, one of the four stranded at Yokkaichi, has been refloated.—The Caronia, a steamer

of 21,000 tons gross, built for the Cunard Co., was launched from the yard of John Brown & Co., Glasgow, on the 15th ult. The company which ran the French steamers Paul Beau and Charles Hardouin on the Canton river has gone into liquidation owing to the loss on running the steamers, notwithstanding their subsidies.—A. Mason brought an action in Hongkong on the 13th against A. C. Davis for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. It appeared that Davis, who had meantime gone to Shanghai, accused Mason of stealing his watch and chain and had him detained for the night at the Police Station, but the magistrate dismissed the case. Judgment was given for Mason with \$500 damages.—A foreigner who was out after Mr. Stripes near Pakhoi knocked over a tiger and went up to see if it was mortally wounded, when another tiger sprang out of the bush and mauled his leg. He was carried home and is recovering.—A typhoon struck Pakhoi on the 10th and did great damage to foreign and native buildings and native shipping.—The C. N. Co. has secured a big contract for the carrying of wood blocks for paving the streets in Manila, and its steamers are now accordingly running to Tasmania.

THE "Graphic" summer number is just what a summer number ought to be, full of well-written stories and well-drawn pictures—all in black and white—with a powerful study by Hugh Clifford. There is also an excellent presentation plate in colours, "The Girl I left behind Me."

TRAVELLERS to the States will be interested in the following report from the "New York Maritime Register":—

Judge Adams in the United States District Court at New York on July 8 handed down a decision in the libel filed against the steamship Minnetonka by Frances M. Barnes for loss of a pearl necklace valued at \$5,000, which she alleged was stolen from her stateroom by a steward in the employ of the company.

Judge Adams, finding for the libellant, says:—

"The libellant has, in my judgment, made out a case of more than negligence. That she was unable to deposit the jewels with the purser was no fault of her own, and she made a diligent effort to do so."

The conditions printed upon the back of the tickets he held "are not binding, because they are not reasonable, nor in accordance with public policy."

Admiralty lawyers regard the decision as of great importance in establishing a precedent in connection with the liability of steamship owners in regard to losses of valuables on shipboard.

AMERICAN papers to hand contain the following:—The immense grain elevator of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, one of the largest in the world, together with three of the company's freight houses on piers 1 and 2, Mystic wharf, Charleston, has been burned entailing losses of over \$1,000,000. Three lives are supposed to have been lost. Thirty-five sailors of the Allan steamer Austria, which was lying at pier 1, jumped overboard to save themselves from the flames, which had communicated to their vessel. Olga Olsen, boatswain's mate; James Flynn, fireman, and Patrick N. Meehan, fireman, are the supposed victims. Flynn's body has been recovered. Most of the crew swam to shore, but eleven of their number required hos-

pital attention. Before the fire could be got under control all the upper works had been burned. The fire started during a heavy thunderstorm, when a bolt of lightning struck one of the freight houses in which was stored a quantity of hay. The flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings, including the elevator. The larger part of the fire apparatus from the city was summoned to save other property. The elevator is figured at \$400,000. Losses on the freight sheds, their contents, the pier, and the steamer Austria will easily swell the total to more than \$1,000,000. Among the steamship companies who will suffer losses on freight destroyed are the Allan line, Scandinavian, and the Wilson.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Munrar, 15th July.

The Dull Season.

Officially speaking the country is deadly dull just now. There are no big questions disturbing any special department, and no exciting bills to wrangle over. Socially also, the weather has put a bar to gaieties of the outdoor kind in many places, the low country stations are deserted, and the hill stations have been visited by an abnormally wet and cold S. W. monsoon. Daily the ascending trains are crowded with passengers escaping from the heat and dreary routine of life in the plains, but daily crowds descend again, driven away by the deluges of rain, to growl and grumble out the day in dull headquarters. The following few lines published in the "Madras Mail" express exactly the present state of affairs:—

A Contrast.

MADRAS.

Awfully hot, just able to live.
Appetite gone, thirst like a sieve!
Lightest of clothes heavy as lead,
House like an oven, furnace—my bed!
Brain in a pulp, mouth like a file!
Boils and mosquitos, everything vile!
Just off to office, plenty to do,
You lucky beggar, wish I were you!

OOTACAMUND.

Cannot leave house, unceasingly rains!
Envy you much down in the plains,
High wind all day howls through the trees,

Cold in my head, rheumatic knees!
Clothing all wet, boots all wet too,
Read everything, nothing to do!
Just got your letter, you are a bear!
Wish you were here, wish I was there!

SLOGAN.

The S. W. Monsoon

As a rule on the inhabited portions of the western ghats, we consider from 300 to 350 inches quite enough rain to fall in a very wet year, a hundred inches less is slightly consoling, and two hundred less causes us to rejoice at an exceptionally mild monsoon, for the greater part of the rain falls during the S. W. monsoon in June, July, and August, the N. E. monsoon which generally comes with the New Year, being a comparatively light affair. This year however 143 inches fell in June alone; the oldest inhabitant was simply struck dumb at the phenomenon and fails to prophesy what catastrophe in the shape of rainfall is likely to follow such an overwhelming beginning. This abnormal rainfall in the hills does not, unfortunately, mean that the whole country has had sufficient; they are still crying out in Guzerat and parts of the north-west, that the rain is very insufficient.

Lord Kitchener

has promulgated a scheme for the redistribution of the army in India. The

present arrangement of scattering the India army in garrisons spread widely over the country, was evolved gradually after the mutiny, among other measures taken to safeguard the country against such an occurrence in the future. Now, taking for granted the loyalty of the native Princes, Lord Kitchener proposes massing the troops on the frontier, to be ready for action at any sign of disturbance on our northern boundary. At present, the moving of regiments from their various stations to the North in case of danger threatening from that direction is a slow and costly process, involving risk of disaster before the component parts of the army can be joined together, while if permanently stationed there, the presence of a great force near at hand is likely in itself to intimidate rash offenders and warn off encroaching foreign powers. The rest of the country, it is considered, can be efficiently guarded and controlled by an increased and improved police force.

Indian Police.

The corruptness and inefficiency of the native police force renders this latter reform a very necessary one in any case. It seems impossible to raise the present standard without increasing the number of European officers and also the rate of pay for the bulk of the force which at present is quite too small to attract any but the lowest of the people, who are not at all above accepting bribes to augment their salary. The police, it is said, are often drawn from the criminal classes or professional thief castes, such as the "Kullens" of Trichinopoly which I mentioned in my last.

Pudakottai,

a native State in the Madras Presidency is the "pied à terre" of this unreclaimed caste, and the Rajah himself is a member of the caste and the ancestral head of all the Kullens. In the good old days, as now, members of this class were employed as watchmen or "Kavalkarens" to protect their employers from the depredations of others of their caste; they were in fact the police of the country, and if any failed in his duty he was dragged before his Rajah and punished. And there was great fear in the land. The last of these mighty old Rajahs died in 1839, and during the minority of his successor the country was in such a disturbed state that the British Government found it necessary to interfere and establish a Residency, since when much benefit appears to have resulted to this tract of country, though much remains to be desired in the way of lightening the burden of taxation which at present falls heavily upon the poorest class of ryots. The present Rajah, who has but a shadow of the power formerly vested in his ancestors, is a sociable, agreeable enlightened prince of about 30 years of age. With his brother, the Dorai Rajah, he was educated in England, and both are singularly good examples of the benefit which this kind of training confers upon the nobility of India. His generosity and hospitality ensure his popularity all over the Presidency where the two brothers are well known.

This year, the number of fascinating parties, picnics, balls, dinners, and "At Homes" of every variety given by the Rajah of Pudakottai at Kadai Kanal, the most beautiful of our hill stations, has done much to brighten a season which threatened to fall very flat indeed owing to the showery and uncertain weather.

Railway Accident on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Last week a terrible smash occurred on this line near the Kallighai River, a mile or so off the Narayangar Station. The Madras mail train was travelling at a fairly good speed, when suddenly the couplings of some carriages in the centre snapped; seven vehicles were left behind, six of

which left the rails completely. Every one of the seven carriages has been damaged beyond repair; the zig-zag way in which they fell, below the bank, on it, and across the track, indicates that before they finally settled in their positions there must have been some fearful rolling and bumping. Floods of water surged all around the embankment, adding the danger of drowning to the horrors of the accident. Considering the immense amount of damage done to the carriages, it is wonderful to learn that only one native was killed, and four passengers injured, of whom two were Europeans. The river near by was in high flood, it had rained incessantly for three days, the water topped the bank, and the surrounding country was inundated, so that communication between the different villages has been impossible. The accident, however, was not due to any wash away or breach in the line; experts have pronounced that there must have been a sinking of the line in the particular spot where the train came to grief, caused by the incessant rain having softened the ground.

Gyangtse, the Garden of Tibet.

The Rev. G. Landberg, in his "Itinerary," gives many interesting particulars of this rich and sheltered region, situated in the midst of the home of the winds, on the bleak and desolate "Roof of the World." A single day's foraging from this centre recently brought into camp no less than 1,200 maunds of grain, being enough to feed the entire force for ten days. Gyangtse far more than Chumbi, is the garden of Tibet, and it is also an important trade mart, and is famous for its horse fair. Here, at certain seasons of the year, serviceable animals are to be had at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 each. The market for general supplies is the property of the monastery, and opens daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Large quantities of mutton, both fresh and dried carcases, are brought in for sale; butter, barley, radishes, and coarse cloths, made on their own looms, are also staple products of the place. The ordinary garrison of Gyangtse consisted formerly of about 400 Tibetan soldiers and a superior cohort of fifty Chinese, who received the princely pay of Rs. 18 per mensem and a large allowance of grain as well. Here also is the headquarters of the Yulinabais, the present militia which assembles periodically. It was no doubt this militia, stiffened by the Tibetan and perhaps the Chinese garrison, which opposed Colonel Young-husband at Tuna.

The Bogus Telegram.

A great deal of interest has been excited by the case which came before the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling last week. A Eurasian named Elliott was charged with the fabrication and causing to be dispatched a telegram to certain newspapers purporting to come from Mr. Henry Newman, the "Times of India" correspondent with the Tibet Mission. The telegram was to the effect that a Russian force was opposing the Mission's advance; it was suppressed, its contents being regarded with incredulity. Elliott was sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment, as it was considered he did not, at the time, realise the gravity of the offence, and was instigated by others who should have known better.

KULING LANDRENTERS.

Annual Meeting.

The following are the minutes of the eighth annual meeting of the Kuling Landrenters, held on the 12th August, 1904.

The meeting was called to order at 9.40 a.m. by the Rev. C. G. Sparham, Chairman of the Council. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Watson.

The Secretary called the roll and found an ample quorum present.

On the motion of Dr. John, the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting, and on the motion of the Rev. F. E. Meigs, the Rev. S. H. Littell and the Rev. C. B. Titus were elected secretaries.

Mr. J. Archibald moved that the annual report of the Council be accepted, as mimeographed and circulated. The Rev. J. S. Adams seconded. Motion carried. The report is as follows:—

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KULING COUNCIL.

The Council is able to report marked progress in nearly every department of the estate interests, during the past year. The popularity of Kuling as a health resort has never been so great, as is shown by the fact that the manager has received more applications for houses than ever before, and has been compelled to turn away many families and individuals who desired to visit the hill this summer, for lack of bungalows or boarding-houses to accommodate them. The cosmopolitan nature, as well as the popularity of Kuling, are well shown by the following census of foreign residents on the Estate on the night of the 2nd August:—

British.....	377
American.....	229
Swedish	42
French	17
Norwegian	13
German	13
Russian	9
Belgian	7
Swiss	7
Finnish	7
Danish.....	4
Dutch	2

	Total	727
Under 7 years	192	
Between 7 and 16	77	
16 and over	458	

Total 727

This table shows an increase of 64 adults over that of last year, and of 123 persons over the census of 1902.

During the year, nine new houses have been built on the Estate, making the present number 145.

GOVERNMENT.

The labour of governing the estate has been greatly simplified by the resolution passed at the last landrenters' meeting, by which the "powers, responsibility and property" formerly vested in the Trustees were transferred to the Council. During the season the Council has met frequently, and the rest of the year has acted through its Executive Committee composed of the five Hankow members. It has striven to remedy a long-felt difficulty in regard to legal authority for collecting taxes and for enforcing its regulations. This has been accomplished by securing a new form of deed, in which are included all liabilities of property holders. In future, deeds will be issued only in this form. For those who have old deeds a memorandum, covering the necessary liabilities and limiting the amount of taxes in future to an equivalent of the sum assessed at present, is to be provided, with the request that they affix it voluntarily to the end of their deeds. Thus will the public welfare be assured, and adequate security be provided for the vested interests of the estate. This action gives a legal status to the Council, and removes the possibility of undue individual self-interest at the expense of the community. And here it is fitting to mention the public interest of Mr. W. H. Poate, upon whom more than anyone else has

fallen the burden of securing the new deeds and whose efforts in all the departments of the Council's work during the year have been untiring.

The Council would like to propose the addition of a new Bye-law, No. XI, as follows:—

Special Landrenters' Meetings.—The Council may at any time, and shall on the written request of fifteen voters, call a special Landrenters' Meeting. In either case, the business of the meeting must be stated, and seven clear days' notice given.

FINANCES.

We are glad to be able to give another favourable report under this heading also. The income has considerably exceeded the estimates, mainly, as last year, through increased commission; while the sums expended for office and rest house expenses, watchmen, sanitation and roads, taken together, come to within a very few dollars of the estimates. The Council has not been able, however, to arrange for more than one-half of the proposed reduction in the amount of the mortgage on the estate house.

The Council recommends to this meeting that in future the financial year shall close on the 30th of June.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Council has appointed two of its members, both physicians, as its representatives on the sanitary committee. This action brings the Council in touch with a definite responsible committee, through which it can secure fuller information and stricter control than heretofore over all matters of public health. The slaughter-house has been thoroughly renovated, and the manager reports it as giving satisfaction. But the chief improvement to be recorded here, is the employment of two Chinese overseers to be secured yearly from 11th May to 31st Oct. who are responsible for the work of the scavengers, watchmen, and other servants of the estate; who visit each house daily to see that the sanitary regulations are observed; and who report any infringement of the same to occupants of the houses where delinquencies are discovered. This is considered a distinct advance, and like so many of the recent improvements, is due to the faithful care and oversight of the manager.

TABLOID DISPENSARY.

During the past year this dispensary has been extensively used, and has proved itself to be a great benefit to the community. A new stock of tabloids was added in May. To avoid misunderstanding the Council desires again to point out that this dispensary is not a drug store where householders can obtain anything they need, but a convenient pharmacy for physicians in treating residents who may be ill.

MEDICAL MISSION.

The Kuling Medical Mission has for its object the carrying of the Gospel to all the Chinese who live in the native town at the Gap. It is managed by a committee of nine members, three of whom are appointed by the Kuling Council, three by the Church committee, and three by the medical faculty. The work is carried on in a hall rented for that purpose on the main street adjoining the post-office. Two agencies are employed. Medical missionaries give their services voluntarily during the season, seeing patients on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 11 a.m.

The church committee representing all the missions on the hill, arrange a schedule of preaching services. These services are held every night at 8 o'clock, and the work has been well received by the Chinese. The room has been crowded with at least 80 to 100 nearly every night. Up to date over 160 patients have been treated in the dispensary. Besides which, it has been a boon to many foreign patients. In 1902,

residents subscribed \$980 to begin the work. Since then, the receipts have been as follows:—Fees \$6.10; sales to foreigners, \$41.06; interest \$11.53. Total \$1,038.69. Expenditures have been, drugs \$461.10; sundries \$126.54; rent \$27.0; Repairs \$104.88. Total \$962.52. It is estimated that an annual support of \$400 will be required.

ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS.

We have to note four conspicuous improvements during the year. First of all, the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration has opened communication between Kuling and Kiukiang, and now messages may be sent from the estate to any telegraph station in the world. The outlay has been well covered already. Secondly, the Council has purchased two very desirable lots Nos 56 and 73, near the middle of the estate, for public purposes. This has been done without incurring an additional dollar of debt. Pending a decision as to the permanent use of this ground, the Council has offered it to the Tennis Association for additional courts, and it is contemplated to open two new courts before the beginning of another season. Thirdly, extensive repairs on the Church which were absolutely necessary for the safety and preservation of the building, have been completed, and paid for. Fourthly, three new roads have been made, including the main middle road, which will shortly become one of the most popular promenades of the estate. New trees have been planted on it, and are growing well. The bridge at the end of the Hykes Valley which was carried away by the flood last summer has been rebuilt. The steps near lots 112 and 115 which have always been dangerously steep, have been rebuilt at a safer angle.

In addition it should be added that careful consideration has been given to the whole coolie-system, with a view to making it still more effective, and to remove several of the obvious difficulties of the matter.

It is thought also that the original site desired for a swimming pool may be secured shortly.

The large stone bridge on the plain at Ho Shang Fen, so long in disrepair, to the inconvenience of travellers to and from Kuling after heavy rains, has been rebuilt by Chinese officials, so that now the brook at that point is always passable, even in the heaviest rain storms.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The Council has carried out in every particular the directions given at the Special Landrenters' Meeting of 28th August, 1903, which were clear and explicit. They were, first to issue an appeal for funds, secondly, to prepare plans; and thirdly to consider the question of site, and refer the whole matter to this meeting.

The appeal has gone forth, and the Rev. Arnold Foster, B.A., of Wuchang, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer. He reports pledges received amounting to \$1,080. Alternative ground plans are finished, and are now on exhibition. The Council has considered the question of site, and recommends that the Church be erected on the present site, and that in event of the erection of a public hall, the latter be erected on the new Council lots, 53 and 73.

MANAGER.

The Council reports the opinion expressed last year in regard to the peculiar fitness of Mr. Berkin for the position he holds as manager. Record should be made of the night in December when he and his caretakers spent the entire night fighting the burning grass which nearly surrounded the valley, beating back the flames which threatened the buildings.

The Council has much satisfaction in stating that an arrangement has been made by which Mr. Berkin consents to remain for a year beyond the term at which his present agreement expires—viz., from Oc-

tober 1905 to October 1906 at a salary of \$2,400 for that year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Council,

S. H. LITTELL,
Hon. Secretary, Kuling Council.

Mr. Sparham explained the part of the report relating to new deeds, and the proposed memorandum to be affixed to the end of the old deeds. The Rev. E. James moved that the action of the Council in regard to the new deed and memorandum be submitted to the next annual Landrenters' meeting. Dr. John seconded. Motion carried.

The Rev. J. E. Williams moved that By-law No. 11 in the report be adopted as proposed. Mr. Adams seconded. The Chairman ruled that action must wait over until the next Landrenters' meeting.

On the motion of the Treasurer, it was voted that in future the financial year end a month earlier than heretofore, namely, on the 30th June instead of on the 1st July. Carried.

Mr. W. McCarthy, on behalf of the committee on Swimming Pool reported progress. It was voted to ask the committee to continue, substituting the Rev. G. G. Warren in place of the Rev. R. E. McLean, resigned. Mr. Sparham moved that this Landrenters' meeting empower the committee acting in conjunction with the Council to take action with reference to the bathing pool, as soon as the Chinese officials give their permission and the necessary funds can be raised. Dr. James Woods seconded. Carried.

Mr. Littell moved that this meeting accept the plans for a new Church, prepared by the building committee, for the present church lot, and empower the Rev. Arnold Foster as treasurer to collect all the subscriptions he can, estimating material of the present building at about \$1,500, to be included in the funds for the new Church, and report to the next Landrenters' meeting; it being understood that the Auditorium be erected on lots 56 and 73. Seconded by Dr. John, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Warren, it was voted to continue the session of this meeting until 1 o'clock.

Election of five new councillors followed, to fill the vacancies of four retiring members, and of Dr. Beebe resigned. The Chairman appointed Dr. J. B. Woods and the Rev. Brownell Gage as tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows:—Pastor Kranz 63 votes, Rev. J. B. Williams 59, Rev. F. E. Meigs 59, Dr. R. T. Booth 51—these elected for three years—and Rev. J. S. Adams 42 votes for two years.

Dr. John reported progress on behalf of the Extension Committee. A rising vote of thanks was given to the committee for its long and patient work. The committee was re-elected point issue.

Mr. Meigs reported for the Flag Committee. Mr. Williams moved that beginning with this year's competition, unacceptable flags be returned to the unsuccessful competitors. Mr. McLean seconded. Carried.

The Rev. G. H. Bondfield, seconded by Mr. Warren, moved that the matter of water supply be referred to the Council for careful consideration. Carried.

Mr. Warren moved that the Church Committee hand its report with accounts to the Secretary of the Council in time to have it incorporated into the annual report. The Rev. T. J. Arnold seconded. Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Warren, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Council for its work during the year.

Dr. John moved a standing vote of thanks to the Chairman, and Mr. Sparham moved a hearty vote of thanks to the secretaries of the meeting.

On the motion of the Rev. A. E. Cory, a rising vote of thanks was given to the Manager.

The minutes of the meeting were then read by the Secretary, and after correction, were adopted.

On a motion, the meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

S. I. WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.

S. H. LITTELL, } Secretaries.
C. B. TITUS, }

ACCOUNTS.

Income for the Year 1903-4.

To Balance in H. & S. Bank.....	\$	418.79
„ Taxes.....		4,693.81
Rest house receipts:—		
Season tickets	453.00	
Sleeping accommodation	154.60	
Local chair hire	112.60	
		719.60
„ Office receipts:—		
Commissions	1,098.45	
Bank interest	54.93	
		1,153.38
„ Baggage.....	85.38	
„ Rent of slaughter house	60.20	
„ Estate improvements (not expended last year)	200.00	
„ Dispensary account:—		
Balance last year	46.44	
Drugs sold during 1903-4	153.58	
		200.02
Total		\$7,531.18

Expenditure for the Year 1903-4.

By Office expenses:—		
Manager's salary	1,768.75	
1st assistant's salary	460.00	
2nd assistant's salary	85.27	
Office boys' salaries, 4 mos	16.00	
Stationery, printing and postage	189.27	
Interest on mortgage	126.00	
Surveying instrument's	33.40	
Travelling expenses and sundries	74.75	
		2,758.44
„ Watching and Sanitation:—		
Watchmen's wages	595.90	
Scavengers' wages	156.00	
Sanitary Inspectors, 3 mos	33.00	
Mandarin's salary	12.00	
„ fuel	12.00	
Grip doorkeeper, 4 mos	4.00	
Slaughter house rent	40.00	
„ caretaker	16.00	
Watchmen's clothing	34.38	
Repairs to watchhouses	27.82	
Oil and sundries	55.42	
		1,094.52
„ Rest House expenses:—		
Licence Kiukiang Rest House	100.00	
Assistant Kiukiang Rest Houses	240.00	
Caretaker Kiukiang Rest House	60.00	
Caretaker Lienhuatung Rest House	60.00	
Scavengers	15.00	
Rent and taxes	84.43	
Insurance	23.76	
Repairs to houses and furniture	97.75	
Chairs, new and repaired	104.35	
Oil and sundries	29.31	
		813.80
By Bonus to manager	200.00	
„ Working Capital Account	50.00	
„ Roads	675.47	
„ Purchase of Lots 56 and 73	1,500.00	
„ Reduction of Mortgage	200.00	
„ Dispensary Account:—		
Purchases and Expenses	31.38	
Balance in hand	163.64	200.02
„ Balance in hands of Treasurer	38.91	
Total		\$7,531.18

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

To Taxes:—

145 Houses @ 15	\$ 2,175.00
129½ Lots „ 20	2,590.00
Ground Rent on 129½ Lots @ \$1.25	161 87 4,926.87

„ Rest House Receipts:—

Season Tickets	450.00
Keeping Accommodation	150.00
Local Chair Hire	90.00 690.00

„ Office Receipts:—

Commissions	1,000.00
Baggage	60.00 1,060.00

Total.....\$6,676.87

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

By Office Expenses:—

Manager's Salary	2,032.50
1st Assistant's „	480.00
2nd „	84.00
Office Boys „ 4 mos.	16.00
Printing, Stationery and Postage	201.00
Interest on Mortgage	114.00
Repairs	52.00
Travelling expenses and Sundries	100.00 3,078.50

„ Watching and Sanitation:—

9 Watchmen @ \$5.50	594.00
2 Sanit. Ins. 6 mos.	66.00
Scavengers	150.00
Mandarin's Salary	120.00
Fuel	12.00
Gap Doorkeeper, 4 mos.	4.00
Oil and Sundries	90.00 1,036.00

„ Rest House Expenses:—

Licence Kiukiang Rest House	100.00
Assistant Kiukiang Rest House	360.00
Caretaker Kiukiang Rest House	60.00
Caretaker Lienhuatung Rest House	120.00
Scavengers	18.00
Rent and Taxes	72.00
Insurance	23.76
Oil	25.00
Repairs—general	50.00
3 New Chairs @ \$4.50	135.00
Chair repairs and sundries	98.61

1,062.37

By Roads:—

On Estate	750.00
Lienhuatung	250.00

1,000.00

By Reduction of Mortgage.

„ Estate Improvements	300.00
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\$6,676.87

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. M. POLICE v. H. M. S. FEARLESS.

The eleven from the Fearless is stronger than the usual run of naval teams that have visited Shanghai of late, and in their match against the Police yesterday they won comfortably by 29 runs. The Police scored 60, J. S. Lynch being highest scorer with 10, and the Fearless replied with 89, of which Lieut. Dixie contributed 29.

Shooting.

S. V. A. v. "A" Co. MIH-HO-LOONG RIFLES.

A match between these two units of the S. V. C. took place on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 6 a.m., and resulted in a win for "A" Company by 17 points.

Conditions were eight men a side, seven shots and a sighter at each range.

"A" Co.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Private Samson	30	29	32	91
Corpl. Brand	31	27	27	85
L.-Corpl. Christie	29	28	28	85
Private Schwyzer	32	23	28	83
Sergt. Rutherford	28	30	24	82
Private Lancaster	28	27	26	81
„ Moore	28	9	14	51
„ Good-fellow	17	12	21	50
	223	185	200	608

S. V. A.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Gunner Lynch	31	29	29	89
Gunner Richards	32	28	25	85
B.-Sergt.-Major Mellows	30	27	27	84
Gunner Donnelly	29	29	22	80
„ Binstead	26	25	29	80
Corpl. Nagel	18	23	20	61
2nd-Lt. Crossley	23	20	15	58
Gunner Symons	18	19	17	54
	207	200	184	591

Shanghai Gun Club.

The Houseboat Competition in connection with this Club, postponed from last Sunday, took place yesterday. Two cups had been kindly presented by Mr. McKie, to be shot for under the following conditions:—

Competitors were drawn in couples, each houseboat providing two guns. The houseboat thus had available four barrels, and the object was to obtain the most birds from the four traps. In the event of a "no bird," the fifth trap was released and after two "no birds" a fresh start occurred. The competing couples were placed, one on each side of the puller, and after loading started together toward the traps, on the word "go," keeping in line as in the field. One, two, three or four birds might be discharged simultaneously from the traps and no warning whatever given. Six traps were made by each couple, giving a possible of twenty-four birds.

Messrs. H. E. Keylock and E. O. Cumming won the cups, while Messrs. H. G. Gardner and F. Kronenberg, and H. J. Craig and H. P. Wadman tied for second place. In the shoot off Messrs. Craig and Wadman won. Eighteen members competed.

Polo.

SHANGHAI POLO CLUB v. SHANGHAI HOCKEY CLUB.

The annual match between the above mentioned Clubs took place on the Polo ground last evening, the teams being as follows:—

POLO CLUB.	HOCKEY CLUB.
D. Lau 'a'e, Capt.	E. T. Byrne, Capt.
G. Dallas,	O. V. Lanning,
P. Crighton,	V. H. Lanning,
J. Byrne 'a'e et al.	W. L. Gerrard,
	G. Wayte Wood.

Three chukkas were played, of eight minutes' duration each. In the first chukka the Hockey Club had hardly found their bearings, and a splendid run by George Dallas from mid-field resulted in a goal to the Polo Club. This was the only point scored in the chukka.

In the second chukka, the pedestrians played a better game and honours were even, nothing being scored.

In the third and last chukka, the Hockey Club played up in splendid style and Gerrard and O. V. Lanning scored goals, the Hockey Club winning on the three chukkas by two goals to one. This is their third win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PLEA FROM POOTUNG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You have printed a great deal lately about the Huangpu Conservancy, which perhaps we in Pootung have read with more than usual interest, by reason of the inconvenience and discomfort we are put to by the rapid silting of the River. During the year that I have lived here, I do not think it is any exaggeration when I say that the deposit has not only increased notably in height, but where at the lowest tides one could land and embark at the end of the pier, now, one has to balance over about one hundred feet of slippery plank, and this in spite of the periodical and useless dredging that goes on. Experience should have shown the authorities that to dig a channel from the low-water line to the jetty is so much labour thrown away; every time within two weeks it has silted up again, a soft ooze, its last state worse than the first.

I believe it is a recognised fact that there is no dead water to speak of when the embankment is sheer. It, I think, solves the difficulty in this particular locality, if, instead of digging channels to be filled up again almost immediately, the authorities would undertake to remove the whole of the silted up flat, from the Pootung Point to the creek that bounds the Customs' premises to the south, and pile up the mud in a wall along the present bunding. The tide will then have a free course to scour. At present the water is always dead, and therefore adding to an accumulation that is already vast.

I am, etc.,

G. M.

Pootung, 25th August.

PURE BLOOD

Pure Blood and a Clear Skin are impossible when the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are sluggish or irregular. Holloway's Pills are exactly what is needed—a gentle but thorough corrective. They regulate the biliary secretions and promptly cure Headaches and Indigestion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-OINTMENT

Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with the Pills is unmatched as a Skin Cure, speedily removing all disfiguring blotches, pimples and blackheads. It is a sure remedy for Obstinate Sores and Old Wounds, as well as for Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., while in cases of Chest and Throat Troubles it gives almost magical relief. Prices 1/1½ and 2/9 per box of Pills or pot of Ointment.

CLEAR SKIN

WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

26th August.

The order for the disarmament of the Askold and the Groszovoi, which became known in the Settlement yesterday morning, was due directly to an Imperial ukase from the Czar, sent to the Russian Consul-General here and by him communicated to the Chinese authorities and the Senior Consul. The terms proposed by the dispatch are, as was expected from the first, that the same procedure shall apply as in the Mandchou case, the vessels disarming and lying up in Shanghai Harbour until the end of the war. It was only on Wednesday that the Waiwupu granted the Russians an extension of four days in which to leave the dock, the news arriving telegraphically just as the Customs officials were on the point of taking charge of the Askold's fighting gear. The extension of time was asked on the ground that the state of the tides precluded the possibility of the Askold leaving dock before Sunday. The concession, however, provoked a strong protest from the Japanese, more especially in view of the fact that the work of repairing was not stopped at all, although sufficient had been done to make the vessel seaworthy. With almost incredible contempt for Chinese powers of resistance, the Russian Minister at Peking expressed himself dissatisfied with this fresh extension of time and almost as soon as it was granted asked for another. The crisis was acute, but at that moment the Czar intervened and by swift action put an end to all the talking—on one aspect of the question at all events. The communication was sent on at once to the Taotai, who passed it on to the Senior Consul and the Commissioner of Customs, who both became acquainted with the news yesterday morning.

The Russian dispatch states that the Askold and Groszovoi will go out of commission immediately, but work on the hull of the cruiser is to be continued, under the plea that until more is done

she is not in a condition to leave the dock. A Chinese guard is asked for to protect the vessels in dock and harbour. The Czar's message to the officers and men of the ships expresses gratitude for their services rendered in the past and declares that all have thoroughly earned a rest.

It will have been observed that the arrangement was one made by Russia with China, and there remains the question whether Japan, after her recent declaration, will be content with a repetition of the Mandchou procedure. In some quarters this declaration on China's neutrality gave rise to anxiety, and there were even men in authority who had fearful presagings of the Japanese squadron from outside the river mouth steaming up the Huangpu and bringing the horrors of war to our very doors. The thing was possible—otherwise there was no need for the squadron here at all—but not very probable. In regard to what will happen now, we understand that the Japanese will accept the solution for the time being. Their claim to the vessels as lawful prizes of war will be postponed till the end of the war, when other considerations besides those now prevailing may affect the claim.

The actual work of disarming the Russian vessels has not been commenced yet, but the Customs officials are getting forward with their arrangements and a start may be made, with the Groszovoi at all events, to-day. The armaments are to be stored with those of the Mandchou in the Kiangnan Arsenal. The blue-cross flag was hauled down early yesterday morning and the sentries are no longer armed otherwise than with sticks. At the Cosmopolitan Dock, except for these slight but significant changes, everything appeared as on the previous day's visit. The two new monster funnels, painted red, were on the side of the Dock, waiting to be hoisted on board. The making of these funnels in such a short time reflects great credit on the Dock Company. All the injuries near the waterline are now repaired and except for the bright heads of the rivets where new plates have been put in, it would be difficult to imagine that the vessel had ever been damaged.

BIRTH.

McCANN.—On the 25th of August, 1904, at 21, Markham Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. E. McCann, of a daughter.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. MEIFOO.—For Hongkong—Mr. Luk.

Per str. Szechuen.—For Weihaiwei—Messrs. Wrightson and R. B. Allen.

INWARD.

Per str. TSINGTAU.—From Tsingtao—Mrs. Fischer and family, Messrs. Kaes, Von Rücker, Marechal, Noltingk, and Pastor Boye.

Per str. LINAN.—From Tsingtao—Mr. and Master Toimes, Mr. and Mrs. Kamber and child, Dr. Marshall, Messrs. C. R. Shaw, S. Sellick, C. B. Taylor, Blumenfeld and Shiboy.

Per str. EL DORADO.—From Kiaochow—Mr. Cartwright.

Per str. TUCKWO.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clarke, Capt. Macadam and Mr. D. M. Ross.

THE WAR

MAP OF CHINA.

JAPAN AND COREA

reduced to 5 cents.

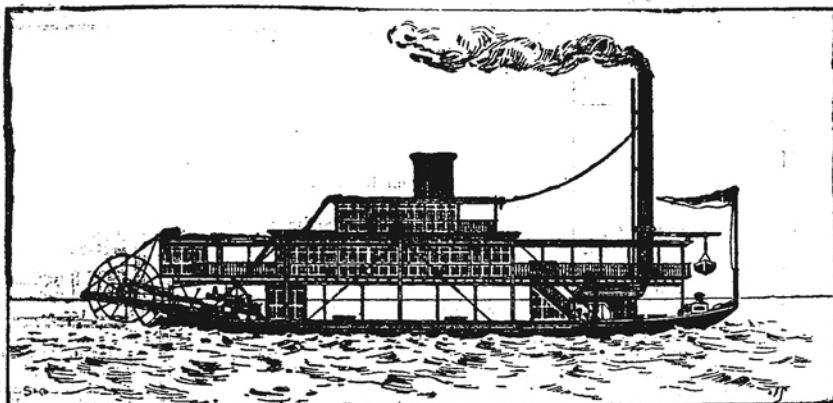
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N.-C. Herald" Office.

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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to,
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POPLAR, LONDON.

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5th April, 1904.

DO YOU DRINK LIME JUICE ?



PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE

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THEN DRINK THE BEST

Agents—
Mactavish & Lehmann, E. L. Mondon, J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., Shanghai,
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27th May, 104.

THE HILLS

ABOUT SOOCHOW

Reprinted from the "N.-C. Herald" in pamphlet form.

Price 10 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

TAOIST TEXTS.

Ethical, Political and
Speculative,

BY

FREDERICK WILLIAM BALFOUR.

Price \$1.00.

For sale at the
"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tea—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 22nd August:—

BLACK TEAS.—There is a demand for Tea "for price," but our market has been sparingly supplied with fresh musters, as buying still continues at Hankow. Purchases here have been made of second crop Ningchows from Tls. 16-20 of other districts the sales reported are in very small lots.

Settlements reported since our last advices:—

Ningchows—3,504 half-chests at Tls. 16.10-26 per picul.
Oonan 775 do. at Tls. 14½-15¼ "

GREEN TEAS.—During the first half of the interval there was an active demand for all Country Tea, but unfavourable advices have since been received from America of early shipments and the market is now quiet for all grades, and closes weak.

Local Packs:—A fair business has been put through at fully previous rates, although the later arrivals are of poor quality.

Pingsuey:—A fair business has been done in chops at Tls. 25-27, shewing a drop of one tael since our last. The large stock remaining on hand consists principally of medium quality Tea.

Hysons:—Only a small business has been transacted since our last, prices are steady for medium to good quality. Fychow's are now selling at Tls. 25-27 shewing a decline of Tls. 2 a picul.

Foong Mees and Sou Mees:—Market quiet with only a small stock on hand.

Total settlements since the 8th, inst.:—

Pingsuey	14,280	half-chests	@ Tls. 21	to 34	per picul.
Moyune	8,580	"	@ " 31	to 52	"
Tienkai	5,508	"	@ " 25	to 41	"
Fychow	3,440	"	@ " 19	to 26½	"
Wenchow and Local Packed	4,762	"	@ " 19½	to 26	"
	36,570				

Total settlements since opening of market to date:—

	1904. Settlements. half-chests.	1903. Settlements. half-chests.	1904. Stock. half-chests.	1903. Stock. half-chests.
Pingsuey	68,458	97,933	48,285	33,301
Moyune	20,620	22,536		
Tienkai	20,366	20,976	10,135	21,496
Fychow	15,530	17,445		
Wenchow and Local Packed	25,663	27,638	6,815	4,254
Total	150,637	186,528	65,235	59,051

Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson since opening of market to date:—

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EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

		Black. lbs.	Dust. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 29th July		23,834,145	469,594	379,335
Cleared on 4th Aug. per s.s. <i>Oceanien</i>		22,667		
" 6th " s.s. <i>Benlarig</i>		404,267	89,733	13,867
" 8th " s.s. <i>Simla</i>		97,200		117,067
" 10th " s.s. <i>Moyune</i>				34,667
" 12th " s.s. <i>Borneo</i>		144,534		91,733
Total to date, 1904.....		24,502,813	559,327	636,669
Do. 1903.....		6,117,547		1,093,802
Do. 1902.....		5,060,437		1,476,687

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

		Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 2nd August		4,198,265	3,877,234
Cleared on 6th August, per s.s. <i>Empress of China</i> for Vancouver		28,400	1,733
" Hamilton			8,800
" Toronto		267	
" Washington		133	
" Portland			2,667
" St. Paul		8,000	24,667
" St. Louis			16,933
" Cleveland		8,000	19,333
" Chicago		9,867	215,067
" New York			40,533
Cleared on 6th August, per s.s. <i>Coptic</i> for San Francisco		11,867	49,333
" Los Angeles			667
" Kansas City			29,467
" Duluth			32,133
" Chicago			48,133
" New York		133	21,600
Cleared on 16th July, add. cargo, per s.s. <i>Lyra</i> for Omaha			26,267
" 12th August, per s.s. <i>Lowther Castle</i> for New York		143,333	619,333
Cleared on 13th August, per s.s. <i>Tartar</i> for Vancouver			400
" Seattle			5,867
" Hamilton		12,800	3,200
" Toronto			20,400
" Chicago		8,533	51,200
" St. Louis			22,533
" Montreal			37,067
" Boston		133	
" New York			148,533
Total to date, 1904.....		4,429,731	5,323,100
Do. 1903.....		4,731,235	7,288,911
Do. 1902.....		6,286,001	5,021,751

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

		Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 1st August.....		15,033,482	2,305,466	421,735
Cleared on 2nd August, per s.s. <i>Alesia</i> to Hamburg		4,516,269		
" 4th August, per s.s. <i>Oceanien</i> " Port Said		6,800		
" " " " Marseilles		17,867		90,667
" " " " Lyons.....		133		
" 6th August, per s.s. <i>Benlarig</i> " Havre.....		667		
" 8th August, per s.s. <i>Simla</i> " Marseilles				68,800
" 8th August, per s.s. <i>Badenia</i> " Trieste				3,067
" 9th Aug. per s.s. <i>Prins Valdemar</i> " Copenhagen		16,343		
" 12th August, per s.s. <i>Preussen</i> " Suez		12,400		
" " " " Trieste		7,467		
" " " " Antwerp		68,267		
" " " " Bremen		40,000		
" " " " Hamburg		218,933		7,067
" 9th August, per s.s. <i>Prins Valdemar</i> " Konigsberg		15,733		
" " " " Havre.....				8,533
" " " " Konigsberg.....		7,467		
Total to date, 1904.....		19,968,628	2,305,466	599,869
Do. 1903.....		2,155,167		418,536
Do. 1902.....		1,695,229		396,583

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

	lbs.
From commencement of Season to 1st August	776,400
No Tea exported since above date .....	.....
Total to date, 1904.....	776,400
do. 1903.....	12,253,794
do. 1902.....	18,048,837

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY AND OTHER PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green lbs.
From commencement of Season to 29th July	30,533	61,333
Cleared on 8th August, per s.s. <i>Simla</i>	6,000	13,333
Total to date, 1904.....	36,535	74,666
Do. 1903.....	43,601	333,467
Do. 1902.....	34,479	157,045

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM AND NOVOROSSISK, &c.

	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 1st August	2,238,798
Cleared on 4th August, per s.s. <i>Oceanien</i>	114,667
" 8th August, per s.s. <i>Simla</i>	23,333
" 10th August, per s.s. <i>Moyune</i>	11,067
" 12th August, per s.s. <i>Borneo</i>	26,933
Total to date, 1904	2,414,798
Do. 1903	4,600,399
Do. 1902	2,236,648

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG AND TIENTSIN,

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
Total to date, 1904	1,472,669 lbs.	3,592,277 lbs.	88,800 lbs.	42,800
Do. 1903.....	15,760,330 "	7,880,000 "	833,524 "	10,133
Do. 1902.....	10,376,078 "	2,860,971 "	943,904 "	568,701

FREIGHTS.—For London.—45/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Peleus* on 25th, per *Java* on 27th and *Benvorlich* on 30th inst.

For New York via Suez.—30/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Atholl*, *Merionethshire* and *Hudson* early in September.

Per Mail Steamer and Overland.—1¼ cents gold per lb. gross; per *Empress of India* on 27th and *Gaelic* on 27th inst.

EXCHANGE closes at 2/6½ for 4 m/s. Documents on London.

" 63 for 4 m/s. Credits on New York.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 17th August, 1904.

Business reported since the 10th inst., is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements	nil. ½-chests.	647 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	nil. "	1,038 "
The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 19th August, 1903:—		
HANKOW TEA.	1904.	1903.
Settlements	575,472 ½-chests.	523,391 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	1,039 "	7,385 "
Stock	13,222 "	21,574 "
Arrivals ...	589,733 "	557,350 "
KIUKIANG TEA.	1904.	1903.
Settlements	195,402 ½-chests.	190,408 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	8,474 "	13,017 "
Stock	9,699 "	824 "
Arrivals ...	213,575 "	201,249 "

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of 16th August, 1904.

The export to 13th inst., as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

The export to 13th inst., as per Customs Returns stands thus :—			Re-Exports.
Season 1904 × 1905.....	40,676,737 lbs.		12,992,824 lbs.
" 1903 × 1904.....	34,826,213 "		13,372,551 "
" 1902 × 1903.....	29,489,429 "		11,810,871 "
	Total 1904/5.	Total 1903/4.	Total 1902/3.
via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	6,311,819 lbs.	6,089,928 lbs.	4,715,601 lbs.
" United States and Canada	3,757,309 "	4,116,106 "	5,526,231 "
" Continent	4,236,829 "	1,884,381 "	1,576,226 "
" Russia in Europe	106,883 "	13,184,737 "	18,614,712 "
" do. via North	—	13,631,070 "	9,206,889 "
" Shanghai	2,426,559 "	2,016,609 "	4,228,643 "

EXPORTS.

Cowhides, B.S.....	Tls.	33.00	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls.	20.00	per picul.
" Seconds	"	29.00	"	Tobacco, Tingchow	(nominal)	"	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.....	"	"	"	Wongkong.....	"	"	"
" 10/35 lbs.	"	19.00	"	Black Bristles, Riflings 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " 3" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"	"
" 35/60 	"	"	"	10 10 10 10 10 10	"	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, aver age 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	"	55.00	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 4" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 5" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 6"	"	"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	"	8.80	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 100%	"	118.00	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi ...	"	11.20	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	"	20.00	"
Sinshan and/or Chayu	"	10.25	"	Wild Duck	"	21.75	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	"	11.00	"	Turmeric	"	3.00	"
Jute	"	5.00	"	Sesamum Seed, white	"	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	"	10.20	"	" yellow	"	4.40	"
" Pingschow and/or Macheng:	"	10.10	"	" red	"	"	"
" Mongyu...(out of season)	"	"	"	" black	"	"	"
Green " Kiyu	"	10.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	"	7.90	"
Animal Tallow.....	"	8.80	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	"	7.90	"
Gallnuts, Usual shape	"	18.00	"	Wood Oil.....	"	8.00	"
				Tea Oil	"	8.90	"

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
122,399.00 870.00	21,729.00 684.00	2,454,361 4,672	12,414.00 140.00	108,726.00 2,624.00	27,796.00 55.00	7,327.00 79.00	322,442.00 5,808.00	280,178.00 8,143.00
123,269.00	22,413.00	2,459,033	12,554.00	111,350.00	27,851.00	7,406.00	323,250.00	288,321.00

From January 1st to 13th inst.

REPOSENE.		
Quotations,—Ex Godown—American “Devoes” in cases		Tls. 2.05
Russian “Anchor” in cases		1.93 Less 2%
Russian “Horse” in cases.....		1.89
Sumatra bulk in tins		1.70
“ in bulk		1.40

Devoes	nil.	Gallons
Russian	100,000	"
Sumatra	nil.	"

Total... 100.000

plus River Freight.

To Shanghai ; Tea and General Cargo Tael 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 6d. Bank Bills, demand, 2s. 6½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6½d; 6 months' sight, 2s. 6½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 6½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.15½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.21; 6 months' sight, 3.23. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold 362½, lowest 362, lowest 2.61, highest 2.64. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold 362½, lowest 362, highest 63. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100 Tls. 71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100, Tls. 81½, lowest 81½, highest 80½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, per Tls. 100, Rs. 187½, lowest 187, highest 189½. Gold Bars, Shanghai, '98 touch, per Tls. 10, highest 189½. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100, Rs. 187½, lowest 187, highest 189½. Gold Bars, Shanghai, '98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 390, lowest 384, highest 393. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican Dollars, per \$100, Tls. 74.0, lowest 73.8, highest 74.1. Copper Cash, per Tls. 1, 1.155, lowest 1.155, highest 1.155. Chinese Interest, Mace 2.00, lowest 1.00, highest 2.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

Bar Silver or in L'don.		ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY. 4 m/s. Priv.	NEW YORK. Docty. 4 m/s.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA. I/T	India T/T Rup.		
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.								
Aug		Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Lowest.	Highest.							
19th	26½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.23/3.25	3.23/3.25	2.63	63	71½	81	188/189
20th	26½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.24/3.26	3.24/3.26	2.64	63	71½	80½	188½/189
22nd	26½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.24/3.26	3.24/3.26	2.64	63	71½	80½	188½/189
23rd	26½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.22/3.24	3.23/3.25	2.63	63	71½	81	188
24th	26½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.19/3.21	3.21/3.23	2.61	62½	71½	81½	186½/187½
26th	26½	2.6	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	2.6½	3.21/3.23	3.21/3.23	2.62	62½	71½	81½	187/187½

SHARES.

A very large business has taken place during the week especially in S. O. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., and Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. The market for the former has varied very considerably, opening at Tls. 177.50 for cash, rising to Tls. 175.00 for what is most a full Tls. 170.00 week. The T. T. rate on London is 2/6.

BANKS.—The only business reported locally is in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at 8000 at 73.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—The only business reported locally is in North China at Tls. 67.50.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China. On the 18th the market opened with Tls. 83 August and cash, Tls. 84.50 September, Tls. 85 December. On the 19th Tls. 83, 84, and 85 December. On the 20th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 21st Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 22nd Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 23rd Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 24th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 25th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 26th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 27th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 28th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 29th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 30th Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December. On the 31st Tls. 81 August, 82, 84, and 85 December.

LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investments have been placed on the 20th Tls. 110, 22nd Tls. 112, and 24th Tls. 110/112 cash.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—At close there are sellers at \$35 for December. Hall and Holtz on the 23rd \$30. On the 24th, \$31, \$30, \$31 cash.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The only stock quoted under this heading is Telephone at Tls. 68 cash.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.			Closing Quotation.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.		
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$120	\$120	\$15,000,000	\$1,417,366.08	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	30-2-04	\$605 sales	
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,455	\$10	\$10	\$387,506.68	\$21,688.00	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	1-2-04	\$28 sales	
Founders	750	\$1	\$1				None on Founders shares	.....	\$10 nominal	
MARINE INSURANCE.										
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$250	\$100	1,750,000	1,959,926.54	30-6-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	9-10-03	\$542 buyers	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	151,992.46	285,976.38	30-6-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	25-11-02	\$62 sales	
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	\$10	\$10	170,000	177,169.82	30-6-03	Interim 1/2 old shares to 30-4-03	2-5-04	\$107 sales	
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$50	700,000.00	\$482,476.79	31-12-03	Interim 1/2 old shares to 30-4-03	22-4-04	\$130 ex 73 buyers	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	1,451,561.96	31-12-02	For 1 year ending 31-12-02	24-10-03	\$210 sales	
FIRE INSURANCE.										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,288.48	\$71,110.48	31-12-03	For 1002 \$22.50 per share	5-3-04	\$312 buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$25	\$1,175,990.70	\$339,047.48	31-12-02	For 1002 \$7 per share	10-3-04	\$87 sales	
SHIPPING.										
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$10	\$10	688,000	41,638.86	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	6-2-04	\$501 sales	
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	424,000	\$5,380.517	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	19-7-04	\$75 December	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	100,000	\$10,556.10/0	31-12-02	For 1 year ending 31-12-02	1-1-03	\$28 sales	
Shanghai & Lighter Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$50	100,000	55,641.90	31-12-03	Inter. div. 1/2 on ord. 1/2 on pref.	29-3-04	\$107 sales	
Taku & Lighter Co., Ld.	25,000	\$100	\$50	140,000	865.62	31-12-03	Final 1/2 = 1/2 for 1903	6-8-04	\$107 sales	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S. O. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$434,124.21	30-4-03	Final dividend of Tls. 7 to Tls. 12	20-7-04	\$176 December	
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$750,000	\$1,034.00	31-12-03	Interim dividend 1/2 for 1904	23-8-04	\$155 buyers	
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	457,210.88	\$2,895.07	31-12-03	Interim dividend 1/2 for 1904	11-3-04	\$116 sales	
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$2,895.07	31-12-03	Final dividend 1/2 for 1903	31-8-04	\$187 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	2,500	\$100	\$100	6,000.00	\$1,760.10	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	31-8-04	\$187 sales	
SUGAR COMPANIES.										
Pernak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$1,456.76	30-6-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	18-12-03	\$100 sales	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	Dr. \$147,717.30	31-12-03	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	25-3-04	\$188 buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	7,000	\$100	\$100	.....	Dr. \$75,906.88	31-12-03	For 1897 \$1 per share	23-3-04	\$189 sales	
MINING.										
Punjom Mining Co., Ld. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	.....	Dr. \$261,000.00	31-12-03	None	.....	No quotation	
Barb Australian G. M. Co. Ld.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	Dr. \$2,878.10/10	31-12-03	1/2 per share	28-1-01	\$4 buyers	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	150,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	31-12-03	1/2 per share	28-1-01	\$4 buyers	
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	31-12-03	1/2 or 88 cents per share to 28-3-03	21-10-03	\$70 London scrip	
LANDS.										
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	\$100	\$100	\$280,000	\$7,654.06	31-12-03	Interim dividend Tls. 3 per share	18-7-04	\$110/112	
H'kong Land Investment & Co., Ld.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$1,034.00	31-12-03	Interim div. \$6. for 1904	27-7-04	\$153 sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	626.00	31-12-03	\$2.50 per share for 1903	21-1-04	\$37 sales	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	200,000	9,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.00 per share for 1903	9-2-03	\$10 sales	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$25	\$25	.....	Dr. \$5,366.59	31-12-02	For 1 year ending 31-12-02	.....	\$10	
China Land and Finance Co., Ld.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	31-12-02	Interim dividend 1/2	1-10-03	\$70 sales	
INDUSTRIAL.										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	15,000	\$50	\$50	.....	Dr. \$11,855.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	\$70 sales	
International C. Man. Co., Ld.	8,884	\$75	\$75	.....	89,034.70	30-9-03	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	24-8-03	\$125 buyers	
Lao-tung-mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,000	\$100	\$100	.....	16,000.00	31-12-03	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-03	\$134 sales	
Soy Chee O. S. Co., Ld.	2,000	\$100	\$100	.....	26,359.17	31-12-03	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-03	\$160 sales	
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ld.	120,000	\$10	\$10	.....	11,921.36	31-7-03	Final of \$0.40 = \$1 for year	20-4-03	\$141 sales	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	8,500	\$50	\$50	.....	77,548.26	2-0-04	Interim dividend of 7%	29-7-04	\$191 cash	
Major Brothers, Ld.	10,000	\$50	\$50	.....	1,445.87	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	24-3-04	\$177 sales	
Shanghai Ice, C. & R. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$50	\$50	.....	14,018.48	30-11-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	8-4-04	\$128 cash	
China Flour Mill Co., Ld.	6,000	\$25	\$25	.....	1,405.87	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	23-3-04	\$166 cash	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ld.	4,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,912.27	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	29-7-04	\$160 December	
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	.....	\$3,288.50	31-12-03	Interim Tls. 6 for 1904	7-4-04	\$223 sales	
Mastchappi & Co. in Langkat, Ld.	20,000	\$10	\$10	.....	\$39,116.74	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	7-4-04	\$223 sales	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	18,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,187.17	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	18-6-04	\$223 December	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	\$25	\$25	.....	\$4,240.28	31-12-03	Final dividend 1/2 = 30% for 1903	24-3-04	\$165 cash	
Shanghai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	14,000.00	31-12-03	Final div. 37 1/2 = 52 1/2 for 1903	28-3-04	\$236 cash	
STORES AND HOTELS.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	20,001	\$20	\$20	.....	\$6,009.18	18-10-18	Final div. \$1.00 = \$5.50 for 1901	28-2-04	\$431 cash	
J. Liwellin & Co., Ld.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	10,389.33	31-12-02	For 1 year ending 31-12-02	2-5-04	\$240 sales	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10	\$10	.....	2,833.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5% 10%	31-5-04	\$161 sales	
Central Stores, Ld.	6,000	\$10	\$10	.....	1,258.32	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	12-3-04	\$221 sales	
Founders	128	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	.....	\$165 cash	
Now Issue	24,000	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	.....	\$165 cash	
S. Mott & Co., Ld.	2,500	\$50	\$50	.....	912.69	30-6-03	Final 1/2 dividend 10% for 1903	28-9-03	\$55 sales	
Weeks & Co., Ld.	10,000	\$25	\$25	.....	800.63	28-2-04	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	21-5-04	\$219 sales	
E. L. Mondon, Ld.	7,000	\$25	\$25	.....	3,595.98	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	2-5-04	\$220 sales	
Astor House Hotel Co., Ld.	25,400	\$25	\$25	.....	16,301.80	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	21-5-04	\$220 sales	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.	12,000	\$50	\$50	.....	3,161.00	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	14-3-04	\$185 buyers	
Hotel des Colonies, Ld.	9,000	\$25	\$25	.....	880.60	31-3-04	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	27-5-04	\$161 buyers	
Ting-tao Hotel Co., Ld.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,891.08	31-12-01	For 1 year ending 31-12-01	30-4-02	\$96 nominal	
MISCELLANEOUS.										
China Provision L. & M. Co., Ld.	100,000	\$20	\$20	.....	1,171.00	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	18-1-04	\$241 nominal	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,400	\$50	\$50	.....	\$10,247.61	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	24-4-04	\$174 sales	
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	1,400	\$50	\$50	.....	\$115,000.00	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	28-4-04	\$178 sales	
Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	5,000	\$70	\$70	.....	4,664.43	31-8-04	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	1-4-04	\$178 sales	
China Import & Export Co., Ld.	2,510	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,506.91	31-1-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	1-4-04	\$178 sales	
Shai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ld.	4,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	31-12-03	For 1 year ending 31-12-03	1-10-03	\$226 sales	